The Weekly Post.

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For the Post.

NATURE'S MUSIC.

A gift divine of heavenly dower,
Enchanting each terrestrial bower,
Is Nature's music; which replete
With joyous accents, pure and sweet,
Breathes praises of a heavenly bliss
To souls oppressed with weariness.

* * * * * * * *

Each little brook, whose murmuring flow
Breathes lovely music soft and low,
Joins in the grand terrestrial choir,
Harping a song on Nature's lyre;
As rippling down the mountain side,
A silvery band, it seems to glide
Within the bounds of flowery banks
Which join in Nature's song of thanks,
And wait their praises o'er the lea
Till Nature rings with melody.
The forest sounds her thousand voices
And with the general choir rejoices:
The trees in silence gently bend,
In time, with praises which ascend
To mingle with ethereal strains
Where Boreas in triumph reigns,
Of earthly bliss a messenger;
And joining with the songs of cheer,
He strides through heaven's broad expanse,
Where clouds, with majesty, advance,
Borne by his airy wings along
And loud proclaims old Nature's song.

G. I. L.

THE HERO OF 57 BATTLES.

A Man Who has Fought in Belgium, Portugal, Mexico and for Uncle Sam.

After Having Been Wounded Eleven Times He Becomes a Country Justice of the Peace.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

LATROBE, Pa., April 11.—Not far from here, in the village of Youngstown, lives a man whose virtues are noted far and wide as the county stretches, and in speaking of whom the village gossips sink their voices into deepest, most mysterious whispers when they mention his deeds. Dame Rumor has assigned to him as much invulnerability as an Achilles could be possessed of in this age of breech-loading rifles and 22-pounders, and if common report is to be believed he has been a very Mars on the field of battle. I visited Youngstown the other day determined to interview this veteran hero. Youngstown is, I am told, the oldest settlement in Western Pennsylvania and was at one time, during the days of four-in-hand coaches, a place of some importance on the pike. But years, while they imprinted an air of antiquity to the buildings, have not brought inhabitants to Youngstown, so that if the sun which rose with the new year in 1830 were to take a retrospective roll it would shine upon a very familiar scene. Almost the first thing that caught my eye on entering this old-fashioned village was a small frame office, standing full front on the main and only street, looking much the worse for wear and tear and wind and weather, with the appropriate inscription above its door. "Let Justice be Done though the Heavens should Fall." Below the legend a small, square tin sign swung in the wind, announcing to all whom it might concern that this was the office of Francis Van Swartnaw, Justice of the Peace for the State of Pennsylvania and Westmoreland County. In this dingy office I found Captain Francis Van Swartnaw, a large, well-formed man, about six feet two in his stockings and weighing something in the neighborhood of 250 pounds. His features were of the heavy German type, with something about the face that suggested the Roman. A pair of small but piercing black eyes seemed to have no need of spectacles.

At first Captain Van Swartnaw was inclined to refuse to give the public a gratuitous romance. "When I look back to the service I have rendered my own and my adopted country," said he "and see how little respect or thanks I have received, I don't know as it is worth while to trouble you about my life. I am getting old and will soon go as millions have gone before me." I intimated that it was never too late for the public to atone for neglect, and at last taking this view of the case he gave me the following story:

He was born on the 19th of January, 1812, at the Hague, South Holland, during the reign of William II. the father of the present King. He was of good family, his father and grandfather being stadtholders. During his youth he was almost the constant companion of the Prince and accompanied him on his hunting excursions. On one of these occasions the Prince became separated from his companions and was attacked by a huge boar, which overthrew His Royal Highness and was on the eve of cutting off the succession to the Hollandische throne when young Van Swartnaw threw himself upon the unloyal beast and saved the Prince at the imminent peril of his own life. At fourteen years of age he was admitted to the military college at Delft, from whence he graduated in 1829, carrying with him the reputation of having been the best swordsman at the university. On his graduation he was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Chasse. In 1830 he entered the army of Holland in the Belgian war.

"Perhaps," said the Captain, looking out of the window at his tin sign fluttering in the air, "you would like to know the causes that led to the separation of Belgium and Holland. Ever since the annexation of Belgium to Holland there had been dissatisfaction among the Belgese. The dissimilarity of their manners, language and industries would have been sufficient of itself to make a united nation impossible, and when the Belgese were allowed only a slight representation and an unjust share of the immense tax was placed upon them they naturally became very dissatisfied. To make matters worse Holland decreed that the French language should be tabooed in pulpit and press, and to cap the climax (the Captain has mastered idioms as he did foes) Ministers De Potter, Bartels and De Nevve were banished. In the midst of the unquiet, Auber's grand opera "Massaniello" was performed in Brussels. The audience, roused to a high pitch of excitement by the music, started a riot which spread all over the country. This was on August 25, 1830. War began at once."

The Captain became lost in retrospective contemplation, and I was obliged to knock over one or two of the old-fashioned chairs in the quaint little office before I could recall him to the present. Then, after a deep sigh that sounded as if some one had punctured the bellows of a church organ, he resumed his tale.

He served with distinction throughout this short war. Under Prince Frederick he participated in the assault on Porte de Saarbruck and led the first party which succeeded in obtaining a foothold in the town. He was afterwards with his troop when under General Chasse they threw themselves into Antwerp.

In 1831 he was presented with a medal, as a reward for his bravery, by the Government of Holland. He was now acknowledged by all to be the best swordsman in the Army of the Netherlands.

About this time Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and his daughter Maria de Gloria, the rightful heir and afterwards the Queen of Portugal, failing in enlisting the arms of France in their cause, arrived in Holland, intent on securing the aid of William. John VI. of Portugal had died in 1826, leaving as heir to his crown Dom Pedro, of Brazil; but Dom Pedro, it seems, more pleased with his American empire than with any European principality abdicated his claims in favor of his daughter Maria de Gloria. Her uncle, Don Miguel Duke of Braganza, being chosen regent, usurped the crown and began to rule regardless of the Constitution. It was for aid against the usurper that Dom Pedro and his daughter sought the Hague. Here they made the acquaintance of Captain Van Swartnaw. The Emperor, much pleased with his prowess, succeeded at length in enlisting his sympathies in the royal cause. In 1832 he undertook a diplomatic mission to Lisbon, replete with perils, but in which he proved successful. When Dom Pedro advanced into Portugal at the head of the constitutional troops Van Swartnaw joined him and took such a distinguished part that the Assembly of Portugal voted him a medal for his achievements.

He next took part in the sieges of Oporto and Lisbon and was present afterwards at the signing of the treaty of Evora, in 1834.

In 1833 Maria II. sent him in command of four regiments to the Cape de Verde Islands to quell an insurrection of the blacks, but he was taken prisoner and sent to the Isle of St. Thomas.

The Captain's account of his prison-life is graphic. "Into this prison they threw me," he said, "with over a hundred companions. You could search the globe and not find a more horrible place. Black devils were the jailors. For four months we lay there starving: The black devils amused themselves by making us run the gauntlet. I have seen many a noble fellow murdered in this spot. About a month after we reached the island the yellow fever broke out. The blacks fled frightened to the mountains, leaving us to our fate. We nursed each other as best we could, but out of the hundred only ten of us were left to answer when three months later a French sloop came to anchor off shore and rescued us."

The French sloop landed them at Oporto the early part of 1834. In 1835, obtaining permission from Queen Maria, Captain Van Swartnaw sailed for the United States, landing in Charleston in June, 1835. After some time he succeeded in obtaining the position of drill-master to the marines in Washington, drilling the officers of the marines in that city. He showed me a testimonial as to his proficiency as master-of-arms, signed by a number of officers, among others Commodore Allen. In 1836 he assisted in quelling the negro riots in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1838 he commanded a regiment under General Sumner in the bloodless buckshot war in Pennsylvania. In speaking of this event the Captain threw in the following bit of interesting and forgotten history:

"There were two claimants for the Governorship—Joseph Ritner, a Whig, and David R. Porter, a Democrat. By some means the question arose in the Legislature. Thad Stevens and Penrose led the Whig opposition in the House. The Democrats, determined to force their candidate, brought 300 armed butchers from Philadelphia, who threatened to kill Stevens and Penrose They, however, escaped through the windows of the Capitol. Ritner telegraphed for troops to Philadelphia, but Simon Cameron told him that if the military attempted to come the railroad was undermined and they would be blown up. I was then at Carlisle, Pa., commanding a troop of dragoons under General Sumner, who afterwards commanded the right wing of McClellan's army. We made forced marches and arriving in Harrisburg at night took quiet possession of the Capitol. In the morning the butchers were so disconcerted that they gave up peaceably."

When the Mexican war broke out Captain Van Swartnaw received his commission as Captain and served through it. He served in most of the battles of the war, and was at Resaca de la Palma with Captain May when the latter made his celebrated charge. On his return the Captain was presented by the ladies of Brownsville, Pa., with a flag in honor of his distinguished services. During the late civil war he served as captain drill-master over all cavalry and infantry officers. Among other testimonials of his proficiency he has one signed by war Governor Curtin and thirty officers.

It is related in the neighborhood that at one time when he was drilling seven companies at Connellsville he was very much put out by their unsoldierly bearing, and told them that a few horsemen could break through their ranks. They laughed at him, which exasperated the old gentleman very much. He was on horseback, and bidding them prevent him if they could he rode through their ranks without the least difficulty, warding off their blows with his sword.

He has been and is personally acquainted with Clay, Webster, Van Buren, Polk, Dallas, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Scott, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. He has been in fifty-seven battles, without counting skirmishes, and has been wounded eleven times. Such is the record of an old-fashioned Justice of the Peace in an old-fashioned Pennsylvania village.

BISHOP SIMPSON will go to the Yosemite Valley in June.

ONLY A DANCING GIRL.

("Bab" Ballads.)

Only a dancing girl,
With an unromantic style,
With borrowed color and curl,
With a fixed mechanical smile,
With many a hackneyed wile,
With ungrammatical lips,
And corns that mar her tips.

Hung from the flies in air,
She acts a palpable lie:
She's as little a fairy there
As unpoetical I!
I hear you asking why,
Why in the world I sing
This tawdry, tinseled thing?

No airy fairy she,
As she hangs in arsenic green
From a highly impossible tree
In highly impossible scene,
(Herself not over clean.)
For fays don't suffer, I'm told,
From Bunions, coughs, or cold.

And stately dames that bring
Their daughters there to see,
Pronounced the "dancing thing"
No better than she should be,
With her skirt at her shameful knee,
And her painted, tainted phiz;
Ah, matron which of us is?

(And in sooth it oft occurs
That while these matrons sigh,
Their dresses are lower than hers,
And sometimes half as high:
And their hair is hair they buy,
And they use their glasses, too,
In a way she'd blush to do.)

But change her gold and green
From a coarse merino gown,
And see her upon the scene
Of her home, when coaxing down
Her drunken father's frown,
In his squalid cheerless den:
She's a fairy truly, then!

—W. S. GILBERT.

WITHIN AN ACE OF DEATH.

Some Extraordinary Escapes From the Grim Monster.

(Chambers' Journal.)

We propose to offer to our readers a few instances of hair-breadth escapes by which various human beings have been saved from death.

Colonel Gilmor, relating the story of a fight in which he figured, says in his "Four Years in the Saddle:"

"Turning half-round in my saddle, to call on my men, I received a sudden shock and felt deadly sick, and at the same instant saw a man trail his gun and run off. I killed him before he had gone three steps. His ball had passed through two coats and stuck in a pack of cards in my left side pocket. They were quite new, the wrapper not even having been broken open. The suits were each distinct. The bullet passed through all, stopping at the last card, which was the ace of spades."

Such another literal transaction of the phrase "Within an ace of Death" is not upon record; but hair-breadth escapes are common in war. At the battle of Laon, Steffens saw a shell strike the horse of a Prussian officer. Entering near the shoulder, it caused the poor animal to make a convulsive spring and throw its rider, the fragments of the shell being projected on all sides, while the rider jumped up from the ground unhurt.

During the Crimean war Colonel Wyndham, dispatched to find out how matters were going in the first attack on the Redan, saw a soldier walking along the trench two or three yards ahead of him.

Presently a round-shot came flying over the parapet, and the man was hidden from sight by the dust. When it subsided the Colonel was astonished to find himself beside a living man, whose countenance presented a curious admixture of fright and joy, as, scratching his head, he exclaimed:

"Why, dash my buttons, but that was amazing nigh!"

"Ay, ay, my boy," responded the Colonel, "we'd much better be digging trenches at threepence a rod in Norfolk."

To which his fellow-countryman only replied: "What! are yew tew from Norfolk?"

Amazingly nigh death, although in blissful ignorance of the fact, was the Confederate staff officer marked down by the Northerner's rifle, and only saved by the officer commanding the platoon happening to recognize in him a client of an insurance office of which he was secretary, and striking up the leveled weapon with: "Don't shoot! we've got a policy on him."

Dr. Brydon, the sole English survivor of the retreat from Cabul, during the last Afghanistan war, was quite aware of the narrowness of his escape, but never could understand how it came about. After a long and terrible ride, he was just congratulating himself upon having at last got clear of the enemy, when he found himself pursued by a solitary horseman. He had but a broken sword wherewith to defend himself, and with this he managed to intercept a cut at his head, directed with such force that it cleft through the base of his blade and left only the hilt, which the doctor hurled in his assailant's face, and the next moment the Afghan cut through Brydon's head-piece and the magazine he had that morning placed inside it. Unarmed, half-stunned and hopeless, he mechanically stooped to recover his fallen rein; when, to his surprise and relief, his foe turned away and galloped off, leaving the doctor to drag himself to Jelalabad.

The sword of justice is not always rightly directed, and sometimes comes near perpetrating murder. A young New Yorker named Wells went one evening to Booth's Theatre. Taken with a fit of coughing, he left the theatre intending to go home; but after going some little distance, it came on snowing so fast that he retraced his steps. As he strode along, two men came rushing down the street, one of them dropping a gold watch and chain, which Wells picked up, and then went after the loser, running into the arms of a policeman, who marched him off to the station to explain matters. Presently a messenger arrived in hot haste saying the thief was wanted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wells was taken there, and brought face to face with a man lying on a lounge covered with blood.

"Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer.

"It is," said the poor fellow, falling back, never to speak again.

Wells was tried for the murder, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; and hanged he would have been, if a fortnight before the day fixed for his execution a prisoner in Sing Sing had not confessed on his death-bed that he had robbed the man of his watch, then stabbed him and run off, afterward dropping the watch as he ran.

Among the Communists tried at Versailles was Jean Baptiste Pigerre, charged with commanding the firing party who shot the hostages at La Roquette. He protested he knew nothing of the dreadful business, and was not aware that the hostages had been shot until after his arrest. His denial went for nought. He had been denounced by members of his own party; three of them on trial with him declared he was at La Roquette. M. Chevrieu, a prisoner there at that time, said he saw Pigerre from his cell dressed as a National Guard, trailing a scabbard after him; his face was fixed in his memory; and Soisson, a police officer, asserted emphatically:

"That's the man."

Only one voice was raised in Pigerre's behalf, that of the Communist Judge, Genton.

"You can shoot *me*, if you like," exclaimed he; "but Pigerre is innocent; he had nothing to do with it."

The prosecutor summed up, insisting upon Pigerre's conviction with the rest; the advocates for the accused said their ineffectual say; and then came an interruption. A man named Jarraud, whom everybody agreed was implicated in the murder of the hostages, and who was supposed to have been killed by the soldiers, was brought into Court. Pigerre was ordered to stand forward.

"*That's* not the man who commanded," said Jarraud. "Oh, no! the leader of the band was Sicard."

The proceedings were suspended, and that same evening Sicard was found in one of the prisons. It was evident he had not long too live, but they carried him to Versailles to testify to Pigerres, innocence, and convince all the witnesse's save the three Communists, that they had been misled by the extraordinary resemblance between the two men. The prosecutor at once demanded that the accusation he had formulated against Pigerre should be withdrawn, and so terminated what might have proved a fatal case of mistaken identity.

Yet more singular was the escaps of a young Shropshire lady from an ignominious death. Staying in Paris during the Reign of Terror, she was dragged with other unfortunate "aristocrats" before one of the tribunals. She pleaded that she was an Englishwoman; but was on the point of being hurried out to the waiting tumbril, when one of the Judges asked her what province in England she was a native of. In her fright she exclaimed "Salop," a reply greeted by a general shout and clapping of hands, followed by an order to let her go; and amid cries of "Salope! Salope!" the dazed girl was hustled into the street, to run home, wondering that her head was still on her shoulders, little thinking that by uttering the word "Salop" she had effectually rebutted the notion of her being one of the hated aristocrats, thanks to "Salope" being a word then used to designate one of the most depraved of her sex.

Another remarkable escape of that terrible time was that of M. De Chateaubrun, for he was not only condemned, but actually waited his turn at the guillotine, standing sixteenth in a line of twenty. The fifteenth head had fallen, when the machine got out of order, and the five had to wait until it was repaired. The crowd pressed forward to see what was going on, and as it began to grow dark M. De Chateaubrun found himself gradually thrust into the rear of the spectators; so he wisely slipped away, and, meeting a man simple enough or charitable enough to take his word that a wag had tied his hands and run off with his hat, had his hands set free, and managed to reach a safe hiding-place. A few days later he put himself beyond the reach of the executioner.

Major Duncan vouches for the truth of the following tale: In 1837 the Christino General, Escalera, was murdered at Miranda by the mutineering regiment of Segovia. About two months later Espartero and his army arrived at Miranda; and on the 30th of October the whole force was paraded outside the town, the regiment of Segovia being flanked by artillery and other regiments. Accompanied by his staff, Espartero rode up to it and told the men he had come to ask for his old friend and commander, their chief, Escalera.

"Where is he?" he cried. Then pointing to the dead man's resting-place went on: "He is there, foully murdered! I call upon all of you who are true soldiers to give up the names of his assassins."

Twice he made the appeal, and silence was the only answer. Espartero then ordered the regiment to be numbered off from the right, and every twentieth man to be brought to the front and be prepared for immediate execution. At this a Sergeant stepped forward and named ten men as the actual murderers of Escalera. These were marched off and placed in a line, with their backs to a broken wall, only one protesting his innocence as he was dragged to the end of the line. Before the fatal volley was fired he darted nimbly round the corner of the wall and ran along the front of the troops, but was recaptured and taken back to his allotted place. A voice from the ranks cried out that they had the wrong man, the real criminal being a soldier of the same name in the hospital at Burgos. Espartero ordered the man to be removed, while the rest received their deserts. Upon inquiry being made at Burgos, the guilty one was found there, taken from the hospital and shot, his namesake, of couse, being set free.

A snake once prevented a thief committing something worse than theft. A woman of Oude and her daughter once alighted at the station at Hurdee, and hired a conveyance to take them to their village. When they had gone half a dozen miles on their way, the driver, pulling up in a lonely spot demanded their jewelry, and, upon their demurring, tied the pair to the vehicle, and seized the trinkets. Then, bethinking himself that dead women could tell no tales, the ruffian drew out his knife, but, slipping from his grasp, it fell into a ditch. He plunged his hand in the water to recover the knife, and as he cluthced it, a black-snake fixed its fangs in the would-be murderer's hand. He succumbed to the poison, and in ten minutes was past hurting anybody. The women were discovered by some villagers, and released; but the corpse of the driver was left alone until the police, coming on the scene, removed the body to the Police Station.

Of all the wonderful canons or gorges of Colorado, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, with almost perpendicular walls, in some places several thousand feet high, is the most wonderful. The gorge of this canon used to be impassable except in winter, until railroad operations commenced and paths of a sort, cut in the sides of the precipices. Wishing to see how the said operations were progressing, Professor Mallet and a party of friends set out one afternoon from Canon City. As long as they kept to the horse-trail all went well, but upon reaching a point just beyond it, Mrs. Mallet's horse stumbled and fell.

The lady contrived to disentangle herself from the animal, and dropping some ten feet caught with her fingers the end of a narrow shelf of rock, and there held on, dangling in the air above the rapid rolling Arkansas; and, to make matters worse, the horse, following its mistress, had fallen or slipped on the same ledge, where it stood close to the wall and almost as motionless as the rock itself. The horrified party hastened to the rescue, and the Professor, after some anxious moments, had his wife safe and sound by his side.

To help the horse was a more difficult matter, and an hour elapsed before men and ropes could be got from the nearest camp, and all that time the poor creature, seemingly aware that he was not to be left to his own resources, stood quietly on the narrow shelf, hardly appearing to draw breath; nor did he attempt to use his limbs until he found himself upon the sure footing of the pathway above.

On the 14th of October, 1877, Miss Lizzie Wise made her twentieth balloon ascent at St. Louis. She had no companion, and soon after starting found it advisable to throw out ballast. The balloon shot up half a mile, but only to descend as quickly again, and the aeronaut determined to make a dart for earth.

"Now," said she, "came the most trying of all my balloon experiences. I could not see a thing on earth, and the balloon made fearful plunges through woods, crashing and crashing the limbs of the trees as it went along. All of a sudden I was lifted up several feet above the tree-tops, but only to plunge down more suddenly between the tall trees, where the balloon became hedged in, and I partly made up my mind to have a night's lodging there. In another moment I heard voices, and called out for help, to which came the pleasant response: 'Where are you?' I cried: 'Up here in the tree-top; help me down, please!' Mr. Sheva asked how he should do it, and I threw him a rope, and he pulled and pulled, but could not get the balloon low enough. My car was now partly bottom up, when he bade me slide down into his arms. He was big and strong. I slid down head foremost into his arms, and thus reached the earth unhurt."

Astonished as the deliverer of the distressed damsel must have been at coming upon a lady up a tree, his surprise was not greater than that of the wheel-examiner at Rugby when he saw a man's leg protruding from under one of the carriages of an express train, and found that it belonged to a sailor-coiled round the breakrod, who had adopted that risky mode of traveling for want of the wherewithal to pay his fare, and was quite uninjured after a journey from Euston, a distance of eighty-two miles accomplished in a couple of hours; although, when the engine while at full speed took in water from between the rails tank, there were only six inches between him and the trough—a striking example of the fool-hardiness of Jack. Not but what railroad servants are just as reckless as sailors, putting their limbs and lives in jeopardy without the slightest necessity, and so swelling the tale of railroad disaster, for they are not always so lucky as the Ettingshall signalman, who, attempting to cross the line in front of the "Flying Scotchman," was caught by the buffer of the engine, and sent whirling over the embankment—nearly twenty yards deep—to come down on his feet unharmed.

How General Hardee Learned a New Point in Tactics.

General Hardee, whose manual of infantry tactics was in use in all the Southern armies, visited a rural Georgia town one day during the war, and the commander of a "second class militia" company sought to do himself and the General honor by parading his command in front of the inn in which Hardee had rooms. The writer upon tactics came out upon the balcony to review the command, and the militia officer put his men through their paces. In one of the manœuvers the men became confused and got into a hopeless tangle. Hardee, in telling the story, said that he could think of no possible way in which they might be extricated, and waited with great curiosity to see what the militia commander would do. That rural tactician looked at the confused mass for a moment with a scowl of perplexity upon his forehead; then his face cleared, and he shouted the order:

"Disentangle to the front; march."

Whereupon the men rushed forward and formed a new line without regard to the order of the old one. Hardee said the command was not in his own or any other book on tactics, but that it ought to be.

Dinner-Table Humor.

(Forney's Progress.)

A charming lady of this city, who gives pleasant little dinners and will not have the servants in the dining-room any more than is positively necessary, has a bell arranged beneath the table at her side, and when the servant is needed she has only to push upon the spring, and the bell sounds in the kitchen below. The other day at one of these dinners the husband said, as a mere matter of course, "My dear, please put your foot on the bell." After the servant had appeared and disappeared a gentleman present laughed long and heartily. Pressed for his reason he said: "Well, at home we have a bell in the dining-room, but it is on the table, and when you asked your wife to put her foot on the bell why really for the moment the idea was so absurd." No further explanation was required.

Patrick's Theology.

"Patrick," said a priest, "the widow Molony tells me you have stolen one of her finest pigs. Is that so?" "Yes, yer honor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed it and ate it, yer honor." "Oh, Patrick, when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of the theft?" "Did you say the pig would be there, yer riverence?" "To be sure I did." "Well, then, your riverence, I'll say, 'Mrs. Molony, there's your pig.'"

THE VIOLET.

Lonely and sweet a violet grew
The meadow weeds among.
One morn a rosy shepherd maid,
With careless heart and idle tread,
Came by,
Came by
The meadow lands and sung.

"Ah," said the violet, "would I were
Some stately garden flower!
That I might gathered be and pressed
One little hour to her sweet breast.
Ah, me!
Ah, me!
Only one little hour!"

On came the rosy shepherd lass,
With heart that idly beat,
And crushed the violet in the grass.
It only said, "How sweet!
How sweet!" it said, with fainting moan,
"If I must die, to die alone
For her,
For her—
To die at her dear feet."

—*From Gœthe, in London Society.*

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

A Doubting and Distrustful Husband and Fickle Wife.

The Paris *Revue Historique* has given to the world a most interesting collection of letters and notes upon the "Hundred Days," by the historian, Sismondi, allusion to which has already been made in these columns. In the last instalment, there is a curious trait recorded of the soldier who sent so many hundreds of thousands to their death, and who avowed the fascination which the Orient with its armies of myriads possessed for him in the characteristic words, "one could work wholesale there." After Friedland, says Sismondi, the Emperor remained on the battle-field surrounded by the wounded, who were so numerous that no attention could be paid to them. His attention and that of his staff was attracted by the spectacle of an unhappy man lying in a ditch, both of whose legs had been shot away, and who was vainly endeavoring to writhe and drag himself into a less torturing attitude. "Lift that man," said Napoleon to M. de Saint-Agnan, "lift that man up; remember there is a God who sees good actions and keeps an account of them." Sismondi adds further evidence as to the physical feebleness of the great captain toward the close of his career, of which, by the way, the usually stupid Lord Albemarle tells an unusually graphic story in his recollections of Waterloo.

"Napoleon," says Sismondi, "had formerly possessed the faculty of doing without sleep almost as long as he wished to, and then of compelling slumber almost instantaneously; but his mental fatigue, or else the daily baths of two or three hours' duration ordered by his doctor, had relaxed his fiber, or perhaps indulgences which had injured him the more because he had given way to them only somewhat late in life, had so disposed him to sleep that he could not conquer the tendency. He slept twelve or fifteen hours a day. He was unable to endure long exercises on horseback. During the battle of Waterloo, after having been two hours in the saddle, he was obliged to dismount and lean against a tree to rest himself. He was sincere in his professed loss of taste for war, but it was a result of temperament rather than of philosophy. He shut himself up habitually in his cabinet alone when his situation was so critical that no one doubted that he was hard at work. But when it became necessary to enter the room he was almost always found sleeping with a book in his hand."

A pathetic picture this of the exhausted conqueror around whom the armies of Europe were closing their resistless coil! But there is another passage concerning Napoleon's conjugal relations which is well, perhaps, that the Chevalier Abbott is not alive to read. M. Sismondi writes:

"Napoleon greatly loved his wife and was tenderly beloved by her; nevertheless she was a creole of passionate and ardent temperament, and she was guilty of many infidelities. Napoleon knew it, and the knowledge threw him into frightful fits of anger. During his first campaign in Italy he dismissed from his staff several of Josephine's admirers; he banished others after his return from Egypt, but none of them were deprived of life or liberty. When he came back from Egypt sundry people displayed a good deal of malice in letting him know all that his wife had done. Murat was one. Napoleon was beside himself with passion, but Josephine had an inexpressible magic in her tears and soft demeanor. On the morrow all was forgiven. Josephine said to Murat, 'You have been very cruel to me and have done me much harm, but I have been forgiven, and I forgive you.'"

With the story of Josephine and Barras most readers are familiar, but the fact of her being a flagrant and promiscuous flirt has never been so distinctly asserted. Bourrienne, in his "Memoirs," touches very lightly upon the subject, but gives a striking scene which occurred in Syria, in February, 1799, as follows:

"Bonaparte was walking alone with Junot, as he frequently did. I was not far off, and—why, I know not—had my eyes fixed on him during the conversation. The General's face, always pale, had become, for some reason I did not understand, even more palid than usual. There was something convulsive in his features and wild in his eyes, and several times he struck his forehead. After a quarter of an hour's conversation he left Junot and came back towards me. Never had I seen him so displeased and preoccupied. 'You are not a friend of mine—not attached to me,' he said, curtly and severely, 'those women—Josephine! If you had been you would have informed me of all that I have only just heard from Junot. He is a real friend. Josephine—and I six hundred leagues away! You should have told me of it. Josephine to deceive me so! She! Confusion upon them; I will exterminate that tribe of dandies, and as for her—divorce, divorce, public and conspicuous divorce. I must write to her. I know all, but you should have told me of it.' These earnest, broken words, his changed voice, his agitated countenance, made it but too plain to me what Junot had been talking to him about."

Bourrienne affected to treat the stories told by Junot as exaggerations of rumors set afloat by malicious folk, and succeeded in calming the General, and inducing him to forego his intention of writing to Joseph Bonaparte at once to take measures to obtain a divorce, and a fortnight later, at Acre, Napoleon was blaming Junot for bringing to his ear such malignant inventions. To Bonaparte's annoyance at Junot's act and to Josephine's natural dislike of him when she found out what he had told her husband, it was due, in Bourrienne's opinion, that Junot died without having obtained the coveted *baton* of a Marshal.

When, on the 16th of October, 1799, Napoleon reached Paris, Josephine and Hortense were not there, having gone by way of Burgundy while he took the Bourbonnais route. Says Bourrienne:

"When Josephine returned we were installed. The memories of the past, the hateful and envenomed tales of his brothers, exaggerated stories of all sorts, had exasperated Bonaparte to the highest pitch, and he received her with studied severity and an expression of the coldest indifference. He remained three days without any communication with her, and during those three days ceaselessly entertained me with his suspicions, which his imaginations had turned into certainty, and often threats of divorce fell from his lips as furiously as they had in Syria. I took up again the *role* of conciliation I had already played with Lucien, and represented what dangers might result for him from the scandal of a divorce suit. What time was he selecting for such an act? Was it at a moment when perhaps his great projects were about to be realized that he ought to come before France and all Europe with a demand for divorce? I spoke to him of Hortense and Eugene, whom he loved greatly, and finally succeeded as well as I had on the former occasion. Reflection, seconded by the lively affection he always had for Josephine, brought about a complete reconciliation. After these three days of matrimonial pouts their union was not again troubled on this subject. As much can not be said for Josephine's debts and foolish expenses."

Murat had made the acquaintance of the wives of Bonaparte and Tallien when he was sent home to Paris with the first flags taken in Italy, and they obtained for him the rank of Brigadier General. Napoleon's first aide-de-camp, however, fell into disgrace by showing the white feather at Mantua, and being transferred to another division was not with Napoleon when he returned to Paris after the Treaty of Campo Formio. The ladies, however, kept up their interest in him and got him appointed to the Egyptian expedition. On the passage Napoleon did not speak to him, and he treated him with marked coldness in Egypt till the future King of Naples' bravery and skill glided over the memory of his momentary cowardice at Mantua, when, in Bourrienne's own words, "he wished even to forget what he had without doubt been told of Murat, for, though Bonaparte never told it to me, I have many reasons for thinking that the name of Murat had, with that of Charles, been given him by Junot," in the interview already mentioned. Josephine's object, Bourrienne contends, in captivating Murat, was to push his interests, and especially to bring about his marriage with Caroline Bonaparte, in order to raise up a powerful ally against her husband's brothers, who hated her, and, "carried away by the facility of her character, she did not see that the coquetry which gave her defenders at the same time would place weapons in the hands of her implacable foes to be used against her." Bonaparte, it is added, did not perceive the true motive which Josephine had in becoming a match-maker, and, the chronicler concludes, "Even in his satisfaction I thought I saw that Bonaparte had found in his wife's eagerness (to bring about the marriage with his sister) a proof that the indirect reports he had heard of Murat's intimacy with her were calumnies."

Some Peculiar Bibles.

Here is a bit of information which will do for that conventional scrap book which is the property of every well regulated household. Many editions of the Bible have been published during the last 300 years, and into not a few of them some peculiar errors have crept. What is known as the "Breeches Bible" (Geneva, 1590,) was so called because Genesis III., 7, was translated:—"They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches," instead of "aprons" as in the English version now used. In the "Treacle Bible" (1568,) Jeremiah VIII., 22, was made to read:—"Is there no treacle in Gilead," &c., instead of "balm," and in 1609 the word was changed to "rosin;" "balm" was first used in 1611. The "Vinegar Bible," printed in Oxford in 1717 by John Basket, derives its name from the heading of Luke XX., which was made to read: "The parable of the vinegar." The book had many other errors, from which it has also been called, after the printer's name "A Basket of errors." In 1631 a Bible was printed in England, and in 1732 another appeared in Germany, both of which made the seventh commandment read:—"Thou shalt commit adultery," the word "not" being omitted. It has been very appropriately called the "Wicked Bible."

American Schoolma'ams.

(London Cor. Chicago Journal.)

Curiously enough the female school teachers of the United States were a subject of discussion in the House of Commons one night this week. Mr. Mundella had referred favorably to them, when Mr. Mills indulged in a sneer and doubted that the custom was one that could be profitably followed in this country. Then up rose Mr. Plunkett, a gallant Irishman, who said he had been to the United States and there studied the subject, and expressed his opinion that "it would be a great benefit to this country if we could import 200 or 300 of those American women teachers." Mr. Maclaren also quoted the Bishop of Manchester, who has declared also from personal experience that their teaching is generally "much better than given in the schools of this country." Your lady teachers were thus eloquently and successfully defended, but it was surely an odd subject for discussion in the British House of Commons.

SMART Sophomore—What fruit would you resemble riding on a jackass? Innocent-looking Frenchman—Give it up. S. S.—A beautiful pear. I. L. F.—All right; come outside and I'll try it.—*Harvard Advocate.*

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TILDEN AND GRANT.

The New York *Times*, in its interesting and careful review of the Presidential succession, based on the reports of 170 correspondents scattered throughout the Union, catches the public sentiment, we think, with great correctness. As matters now stand, GRANT would be the Republican candidate and TILDEN the Democratic; nor does it seem likely there will be any great change in the drift of public opinion before the Conventions meet in May or June next year. We think it safe to assume that if Governor TILDEN and General GRANT are living they will be opposing candidates in 1880. The death of TILDEN very likely would injure GRANT's chances for the nomination, as he is pressed, as the *Times* admits, as the only Republican likely to beat TILDEN. We don't think TILDEN's renomination depends on any contingency save his health, and that is satisfactory. He probably has as long a life before him as GRANT, gauged by probabilities discernable to human eyes. He takes better care of himself than "the man on horseback," and is not subject to "periodical" eccentricities.

The *Times* in its summing up says:

> It is clearly apparent, from the tone of the letters, that the movement in favor of General Grant originates with the masses, and not with the politicians, while Mr. Tilden is being forced upon the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders and his agents.

We will not discuss the question whether the GRANT movement springs from the masses or not. Of the Philadelphia send-off and the San Francisco grand entry, it may be said the former was worked up as deliberately as any specimen of theatrical effect. ROBERT W. MACKEY is our authority that he raised ten thousand dollars to make it a big thing. The San Francisco reception, now being engineered by such stage managers as Boss SHEPHERD and the whisky and political rings that plundered from 1869 to 1877, advertises its own character. This is a big country, and the office holders and office seekers—ten of the latter to one of the former—can rival BARNUM in manufacturing enthusiasm. Just now they are at it for ULYSSES I.

The *Times* is singularly in error about TILDEN "being forced on the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders." Who are the leaders—the Democrats in Congress? A month before TILDEN was nominated at St. Louis, there was hardly a Democratic Congressman for him. The same is true now. The lobby and subsidy influence in the party—political jobbers like Senator WALLACE—are dead against him, and for months have been laying their plans to defeat his nomination. The machine politicians of the party are bitter on TILDEN, almost without exception, and Tammany threatens, as it did in 1876, to bolt his nomination.

But the Democratic masses are for him. The TILDEN movement springs from them and is working its way up so that Senators and Congressmen will have to take heed, or be left behind by the living flood that is pressing onward, like an Alpine avalanche, to right the great wrong of 1876. Let any one go among the people, and they will be convinced. Nor is it any sense of personal devotion or enthusiasm for the man, that is fomenting this great uprising. The animating purpose that has given it such wonderful intensity and earnestness, is the conviction that TILDEN was cheated of his rightful honors and the American people of their chosen ruler, by the basest crimes known to our history. It is precisely the same feeling that swept JACKSON into the Presidency in 1828 after the "bargain and sale" of 1824.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The general opinion of the press seems favorable to Mr. RANDALL's Committees, although there is some criticism, both by free trade and protectionist papers, on FERNANDO WOOD as Chairman of Ways and Means. It is generally considered that the selection of Messrs. MORRISON and CARLISLE has greatly strengthened the Ways and Means Committee, and that the Appropriations Committee is much the better for the appointment of Mesrs. BLACKBURN and ERASTUS WELLS of St. Louis. The committee about which there is the most curiosity are those on Banking and Currency and Coinage, Weights and Measures. The former appears to be formed so as to give a bare majority to the soft money men, but a careful analysis indicates that this majority is composed of two or three grades and will not sanction extreme legislation. It will however, report in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national bank circulation. The Coinage Committee is favorable to the free coinage of silver. The Committee on Pacific Railroads with Mr. MCLANE of Baltimore, at the head, is considered as certain to pronounce against any subsidy. At a glance the Committee on Ways and Means seems to have a large majority in favor of "revenue reform," but no one can predict what character of measures it will mature. Mr. BRAGG of Wisconsin, the strongest anti-war claim man in the whole House, is put at the head of the War Claim Committee, which is received with great groanings of the spirit by the claim agents. He made a movement in the House on Saturday, to insert a clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill, repealing the Southern Claims Commission law, and announced he would press it this week.

The Speaker constituted the Committees so as to give every section of the country a fair representation. There are fifty-two committees. Twenty-six of the Chairmen are from the North and twenty-six are from the South. In Chairmanships, New York and Illinois have fared the best. Five members from each of those States are Chairmen of committees. Virginia has four Chairmen. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee have three each. But most of the committees rarely meet, and the legislation of the session is now and has always been moulded by half dozen of the leading committees.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

If the recent election in Michigan, the home of the stalwart CHANDLER, don't show a breaking in the Republican lines we are very much deceived. The State has always been Republican, since that party was organized, by majorities painfully large. For a quarter of a century the Republicans have enjoyed all the honors and emoluments of office, State and National belonging to the State. Their majorities have run as high as 60,000, and in 1876 TILDEN was beaten in the State 25,306. Every member of Congress from the State is Republican, and the Legislature elected last fall sent ZACH CHANDLER back to the Senate. In 1878, the Democratic candidate for Governor was beaten 45,000 votes.

Now, the Republicans are inquiring whether they have saved the State by 2,000, and it seems by no means improbable that the united Democrats and Nationals have carried a part of their State ticket. Only the official canvass to be made next week will determine the question. And yet Michigan was one of the States over which the *Gazette* hoisted its larcenous coon, as it did over a loss in Cincinnati of nearly 2,000 votes.

The revolution in Michigan is worth studying, because in our judgment it shows the Republican party can never again be rallied on the old worn-out war issues. Last year, a Greenback party sprung up in the State and polled 77,313 votes for Governor while the Republicans only polled 146,280, and the Democrats had 78,503. Here was cause for alarm. A few weeks ago the Greenbackers and the Democrats of Michigan held State Conventions on the same day and at the same place, nominated the same ticket and adopted the same platform. A co-operation was proposed. It was thought best to cast against the Republican party and its plans all the votes that were against it. It was believed that the opposition to the Republican party should be as united as the Republican party itself. The attempt at co-operation was opposed, and bitterly, by many Democrats and by many Greenbackers. The election proves that had the union of the two parties been united and active,—as it will be the next time—the Republicans of Michigan for the first time since the organization of their party would have been in a hopeless minority. The opposition vote last Tuesday, although it does not reach the figures of the combined Democratic and Greenback vote last fall, will exceed that of either party about *fifty thousand votes*. This shows the masses of the two parties are determined on union no matter what the leaders say. What has taken place in Michigan will follow, in the natural order of things, throughout the Northwest.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

If Mr. HAYES vetoes the Appropriation bills, or the Republicans of the Senate, under the rules of that body, obstruct their passage, the House of Representatives will very likely take up subjects of general legislation, and we have no doubt a bill will be passed for the unlimited coinage of silver, thus placing it upon an equality with gold. The composition of the committees, and the amendment of the House rules giving the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage the right to report at any time, is a pretty strong indication that this can and will be done.

While the full remonetization of silver is demanded in this country by the passage of such a law, it is an important sign of the times that, silver demonetization having so seriously affected England's trade with India, there is a movement on foot for a return to bimetalism in England. This movement shows itself in the Lancashire manufacturing district equally with the commercial centre of Liverpool. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord CRANBROOK, Secretary of State for India, were recently waited on by a deputation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who stated that their purpose was to direct attention to the serious depreciation of silver and its damaging consequences to trade. The reply made to them was that it is a question deserving the most careful consideration, which could not be undertaken without a knowledge of the views of other countries. But he assured them that the question was at this time being considered by the Government, both with reference to the relation between England and India and in its more general aspects. Since then, another silver delegation has had an interview with Lord BEACONSFIELD, who holds out vague promises of doing something.

The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, has been discussing the silver question in the columns of the Manchester *Guardian*, one of the leading journals of Great Britain. He does not hesitate to ascribe the decline in silver to the restriction of its use as money; and he holds of course that its value can be restored to its former ratio with gold by increasing its use. His arguments and illustrations are pertinent and forcible. He says that "silver was produced far more largely than gold in the early part of this century—the best authorities say three times as much. Then came the extraordinary gold discoveries of Australia and California, which increased the yield of gold fivefold, and for several years afterward gold was produced to threefold the value of silver, that is so say, the ratio of production between gold and silver has varied nine fold since the beginning of the century. If that had happened between two competing articles of trade we know that the relative value would have varied enormously. It actually did happen between cotton and wool during the American civil war, and the price of cotton, which used to be less than half that of wool, became actually higher. But what happened in the case of the precious metals? Their relative value remained identically the same. The quotation of silver in the London market stood at 69d to 61d per ounce, with trifling oscilations depending upon the demand for shipment to the East. In other words, the ratio of 1 to 15 1-2 remained for seventy-five years practically the exchangeable value of the two metals."

Nothing certainly can be adduced that will impair the force of the above statements, which go to the very core of the question, "For all practical purposes," proceeds Mr. SMITH, "gold and silver kept a fixed ratio of value to each other up to 1875. for the sole reason that France was bi-metallic and thereby the whole world, and England, more than any enjoyed the advantages of bi-metalism." Continuing, he says.

> It is true that the people of this country did not know the reason of it. They supposed that the "intrinsic" or "natural" value of silver, as compared with gold, was about 5s per ounce. It never occurred to them that it was owing to an "artificial" or "legislative" arrangement by France, and latterly by the combination of States called the Latin Union we were like an ignorant man who never had indigestion and did not know he had a stomach, but after a severe fit of dyspepsia and consulting a doctor found that he had a delicate apparatus for digesting food, which could easily be put wrong. So we have discovered in regard to silver. The closing of the French mint to silver had snapped the tie which bound gold silver together, and there is no longer in the world a regulating power. Precisely the same thing would have happened if in 1848-50 France had demonetized gold or refused any longer to allow it to be coined as full legal tender. Surely, if the bi-metalic machinery of France tided the world through the crisis caused by the vast increase in the production of gold, much more will the adoption of bi-metalism by England, France and the United States, as we propose, tide us through a period of large silver production.

We do not remember to have met anywhere with a happier illustration of the real relation between the two metals than is contained in the following extract from Mr. SMITH's letter:

> Gold and silver may be compared to two lakes—one fed by a golden the other by a silver stream. The supply pouring into each lake varies very much from age to age, hence it might be expected that the level of the two lakes would vary accordingly. But an extraordinary equality of level having been noticed for many years a scientific investigation was made, and an undergound pipe was discovered which connected the lakes and caused their waters to rise and fall simultaneously. This pipe was the bi-metallic system of France. But the pipe became choked and a flood occurred in the silver stream which made that lake rise above its ordinary level; while a drought on the other side caused the golden lake to shrink far below its former level. The stoppage of the pipe was the closing of the French mint to silver, and till that block is removed the lakes will rise and fall without reference to each other, and the sage economists will tell us that their "natural" or "intrinsic" level must be determined by the volume pouring into each, and that no "artifical" arrangement can withstand "the laws of supply and demand." We say restore the connecting pipe and we shall soon see which is true—the logic of facts or the speculations of theorists.

This illustration contains the whole argument for the restoration of the gold and silver ratio. Gold alone is not to be had in sufficient quantities to satsify the world's demand for a metallic currency, and all trouble may be obviated by the restoration of silver to that currency as "their connecting pipe." The demonetization of silver by refusing it free coinage, as has been done by England and Germany, and measurably by the Latin Union, will be found accountable, in consequence of the diminution of the currency of the world, for a vast deal of the universal depression of trade. The United States is on the right road and Congress will do its duty by removing all limitations on the coinage of silver. The ratio of values between the two metals, can easily be adjusted on an equitable basis.

AN IMPERIAL POLICY.

Ex-Secretary ROBESON, who was in GRANT's cabinet for eight years, and in that time illustrated its plundering and jobbery policy by the most magnificent corruption, is well understood to be the third term leader in Congress. One extract from his recent speech favoring the use of the army at elections, is just now receiving a good deal of attention. It is as follows:

> The strong arms, the clear heads, the brave hearts of our people, would never yield to a standing army, were it a million strong, *unless it became absolutely necessary, under the pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the ystem, to sacrifice liberty to order.*

There we have the GRANT programme defined with much more clearness and boldness than LOUIS NAPOLEON prefaced his *coup d'etat* of 1851. The standing army, ROBESON tells the people in plain words, would not take upon itself the responsibilities of government, *"unless it became absolutely necessary under the pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system."* Who is to judge of this usurpation "of some irresponsible member of the system?" Of course the commander-in-chief of the army. What are the "members of the system" of government referred to? Clearly the legislative or judicial departments. GRANT by his use of the army, in organizing according to his own imperial will, the legislatures of Louisiana and South Carolina, has shown an entire willingness in emergency to act on the policy shadowed forth by ROBESON, and which facilitated the personal rule of CROMWELL and the BONAPARTES. ULYSSES I. would hesitate no more than did NAPOLEON the Little, to surround the legislative chambers with bayonets, drive out the members and imprison the refractory. ROBESON's speech fairly indicates this as one of the achievements in reserve by the GRANT dynasty, once it is again established in power. The idiotic jabbering about a "strong government," from men with a great deal deal of money and very little brains, shows the class that would support GRANT in usurpation.

ROBESON's speech hints at one of the issues in the third term campaign of 1880. The Democracy will welcome it. The question might as well be settled now and forever, as at any other time.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, whose experience and close observation gives him the right to speak with authority, does not share the general prejudice against politicians. In a late interview he made these striking remarks-

> I never loved the exercise of power, never cared particularly for public places, but I always liked politics, and, what is more, I like politicians. They are a much-abused class. It is the fashion to sneer at them, but I think they are better men as a rule than the merchants and bankers and other representatives of what is called respectability. They make more sacrifices and do more unselfish work for others than business men ever think of doing. They cultivate a certain chivalric sense of honor. Even some who are naturally corrupt will refuse the most tempting bribes when the integrity of their party is involved. I have seen enough of political life to satisfy me that its influence is elevating and not degrading. I would much rather be tried by a jury of my political opponents who were acknowledged politicians, than by a jury of respectable business men who said they took no particular interest in politics, but usually voted the Republican ticket. From them I should expect gross injustice and predjudice ten times as intense as my avowed political opponents would display. The man who serves a cause, if it is not a positively bad cause, is ennobled by the service. He learns to look at men, as well as doctrines, from a higher standpoint than mere personal selfishness. Hence I repeat that I like politicians as well as politics, but I do not like office.

Governor SEYMOUR believes that if WILLIAM L. MARCY had been made President instead of PIERCE in 1852, the civil war would have been averted. "He would not have gone to the extremes that PIERCE went; he would have checked the ultra legislation of 1854, and he would have built up a better feeling between the North and South. MARCY was a Statesman." We continue from the correspondent whose interview we quote:

> Gov. Seymour's devotion to Gov. Marcy's fame and memory is noteworthy. It was as a member of Gov. Marcy's staff that Horatio Seymour, then a young man, first appeared in public life. To the end of Marcy's life the friendship and affection between them never cooled or diminished. This is the reason perhaps, why Gov. Seymour treasures and often repeats one of the last remarks that Marcy made to him: "The most difficult duty that a politician has to perform is to retire gracefully from the stage of public life when he is too old to be of any further use." Gov. Seymour adds: "Appreciating the truth of this remark, I resolved to retire early; and, considering my broken health and advancing years, my friends have no right to find fault with this decision."
>
> As Horatio Seymour stood before me, tall, graceful, erect, his dark eyes shining, his voice ringing and resonant, I could easily understand why the Democrats of New York were so loth to relinquish his leadership. But from his decision there is no appeal.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE net ordinary expenditures of the General Government in 1860, the last year of BUCHANAN's Administration, amounted to $60,056,754. In 1878, under HAYES, the amount was $131,463,452, exclusive of interest. Republicanism has been an expensive luxury.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the Georgia greenbacks, being in the nature of interest paying bonds, are not liable to the tax of ten per cent. upon the circulating notes of any town, city or municipal corporation. State notes were not named in the law as subject to the tax and are therefore exempt.

THE latest outrage of Confederate Brigadiers was to admit Senator BELL of New Hampshire, against the legal opinions of the ten leading lawyers of the Senate, including Judge DAVIS, CONKLING and CARPENTER. If BELL had been a Democrat and the Senate Republican, he would have been sent to the right about.

THE Utica *Observer* is authorized and requested to say that under no circumstances whatsoever will Governor SEYMOUR consent to become a candidate for any public office. Mr. PURCELL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has a letter from Governor SEYMOUR to this effect, and the decision of the Governor, as set forth in that letter, is absolutely irrevocable.

THE New York *World* states that Mr. HENDRICKS would be almost certain of the Presidency if elected with Mr. TILDEN, whose health, it intimates, would scarcely bear the strain of the office, but oblige him to retire early. This view of the program might make the Vice Presidency a great temptation to candidates for the first place, if Mr. HENDRICKS feels disposed to get out of the way.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER made a speech against the claim of BELL of New Hampshire to a seat in the Senate. BLAINE twitted him about going over to the Democrats, when CARPENTER turned to the *Record* of the last session, showing that when the bill authorizing the existing Legislature of New Hampshire to elect a Senator was under discussion Mr. BLAINE and other Republican Senators maintained that in case of no election by the Legislature the Governor of the State would have no authority to appoint pending the meeting of the new Legislature. That settled the plumed knight for the day. BELL was admitted to his seat by a vote of 35 to 28.

THE Republican just elected Mayor of Cincinnati, Mr. CHARLES JACOB, is the subject of some ugly developments. He took out his naturalization papers before he was 21 years old, and when he had not been five years in this country. He cast his first vote, in 1856 for FREMONT, before he was of legal voting age. These facts will invalidate his election, provided they can be substantiated. JACOB admits the material one that he voted for FREMONT before he was twenty-one, on illegal naturalization papers. The exposure is creating a good deal of feeling in Cincinnati, and the Republicans are in no amiable humor over it. Their Deputy Marshals and Supervisors ought to have been around when JACOB was voting. But they are not provided to arrest Republicans.

THE House on Thursday attached to the Legislative Appropriation bill an important amendment looking to the payment of arrears of pensions. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out, in meeting pension arrearages as they are adjusted, the ten millions of legal tender currency now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. Although there is ten or twelve millions of fractional currency outstanding, according to the Treasury books, yet it is well known this will never be presented for redemption, as it has been destroyed or lost. General GARFIELD attempted to defeat the amendment, by the usual points of order, that it was out of place in an appropriation bill, but the House passed it. The disabled Union soldiers will therefore observe that the "Confederate" brigadiers in their "revolutionary" proceedings, have made the first step yet taken for the payment of the pension arrearages granted them by the last Congress. Now let Mr. HAYES veto the bill.

THE nephew of the great philanthropist, GEORGE PEABODY, makes the remarkable statement, which we published last week, that nearly the whole of the original gift of $3,000,000 towards the erection of houses for the poor of London, remains, although two thousand people are taken in and provided for. And the sound of the trowel since Mr. PEABODY's death has never ceased. It was a grand conception and will work a revolution in England in regard to caring for the poor. If there is any one thing more than another which prevents great manufacturing enterprises from locating in Pittsburgh it is the want of small neat dwellings at a moderate rent for workmen. Philadelphia and New England cities pay attention to this and the result is skilled mechanics are willing to work for less wages with the comforts of life in housekeeping, rather than live in the kind of tenements we have in this city. Have we no capitalists willing to imitate PEABODY on a small scale.

THE Speaker yesterday announced the Standing Committees of the House. The Ways and Means and Appropriations are the strong committees, and retain their old chairmen, WOOD and ATKINS. Pennsylvania is represented on the first committee by Judge KELLEY and on the second by Mr. CLYMER. Judge RYAN of Schuylkill, is on Judiciary, for which he is eminently qualified. MORGAN WISE of Greene, is Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and COFFROTH of Somerset, of Invalid Pensions. BAYNE is on the Committees on War Claims and Mississippi Levees, and ERRETT is on Indian Affairs, an important committee on which he can transfer his exuberant love of the black man to the copper colored race, if so disposed The Speaker seems to have taken good care of the leading Greenbackers, and given them good places. Considering the number of new men in Congress—nearly one-half—the committees seem judiciously constituted, but the proof of that will be seen a little later on.

JUDGE DEAN, in the Cambria County Court, has just rendered a decision, under the new Constitution, which will deprive Mr. George B. Steinman of one of the two offices he has been holding. Mr. Steinman is postmaster at South Fork, Cambria county, and also one of the County Auditors, and the offices Judge Dean has declared incompatible. There was nothing for the Judge to do, as the Constitutiion says that no person holding any office or trust under the United States shall at the same time hold any office in this State to which salary, fee or perquisites are attached, and so plain is it that it is strange it should have required a decision from the bench to satisfy the most ordinary understanding. However, this is the first decision on the subject since the adoption of the constitution and will serve a good purpose for the future.

GENERAL WALKER, the Superintendent of the census of 1880, expects to make all the preparations for the census next fall, and to make the actual enumeration in a month's time. The statistics of population will then be given to the public almost immediately. The results of the previous census were completed and printed in 1872, and this time he expects to finish the work in a much shorter period. The census of 1860 was not published till 1868, and that of 1850 not till 1859, so that it really had no value except an historical one. Improved organization, aided by the telegraph, has changed all that, and General Walker expects to make the census of 1880 in every way a model of promptness as well as of completeness.

SOUTHERN members of Congress are protesting against the appointment to office, especially in the Treasury Department, of Northern men and the crediting them to Southern States. They want such appointees to come from the South in fact, though they expect them to be Republicans. They are opposed to Maine or New York Republicans being put into office and the appointment credited to Georgia or Virginia. They have in some instances been furnished with the appointments credited to their States, and upon whose recommendations they were made. Some of the recommendations are from Gen. Grant, President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Sherman, Gov. Hartranft, Senator Blaine, and other leading Radicals.

THE New York papers and Mr. Hiscock in Congress having made a point of dwelling upon the perilous decrepitude of Mr. Tilden's health, and representing him as palsied and shattered in every way, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* retaliates with gloomy hints of strange stories about the precarious "mental and physical condition of General Grant," and the rumor that "there is every likelihood that he will be in nobody's way next year." Whereupon the New York *World* asks: "Is it possible that the battle-cry of the next Presidential election is to be, 'Go it, ye cripples?'"

THE Philadelphia *Times* has been engaged for some time past in gathering statistics in relation to church attendance on Sunday of men, women and children. In thirteen Catholic churches the attendance was:

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
18,791	23,168	12,030	53,989

In eighty-five non-Catholic places of worship:

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
8,629	13,323	5,136	27,088

THE following shows the indebtedness of the three nations referred to at the latest returns, given in pounds sterling for convenience of comparisons:

Great Britain	£777,781,596
France	937,584,290
Germany, general debt	2,544,083
Germany, railroad debt	13,862,656

The consolidated annuities of England, known as "Consols," pay 3 per cent per annum.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid a dividend of two per cent in November last. Another semi-annual dividend is expected in the coming month of May. The company have taken no special action as to future dividends, though it is understood they will not be more frequent than semi-annual nor less than at the rate of four per cent per annum.

A CANDIDATE for a coroner's inquest in Indianapolis is engaged in drinking a thousand glasses of lager in a thousand hours. He has a band of music and a codfish lunch, and is to get $50 if he proves his capacity.

TOLEDO is the one bright spot for the Nationals in Ohio. The following is the vote for Mayor at the recent election:

Romeis, National	3,164
Jones, Dem	2,581
Baumgardner, Rep	2,375

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

LOGSTOWN IN SONG—BY JOHN MCKEE.

James P.
Swore by G—
He'd have the
Hair of Isaac C.
But, Oh! la me!
Can it be?
'Twas Isaac C.,
Raised the
S——c——
A——l——p
Of James P.
Oh! Isaac C.,
Such cruelty,
I never see;
To call a lee,
"A falsehood,"
And nail it to the counter,
And it merely a bouncer.
Oughsaragoss! O! are you not ashamed?

EASTER EGGS.

Dear Grandpa Lee, with little Grace,
Followed the pathway to the mill.
Bright daisies starred the shady lane,
And now and then a bird would trill.

Once when a birdling spread its wings
She said, "All things are fair and gay—
The sky so blue where birdie sings!"
Said Grandpa, "This is Easter day."

Thus happily they onward went,
Till Grace cried, "There is little Kate,
And Frank and Nellie, too; and, oh!
Nell's swinging on the garden gate."

As Grace and Grandpa came in sight
The little ones to meet them sped.
Their eager, prattling lips apart,
Eyes flashing bright and cheeks rose-red.

"Oh, Grandpa, in the hedge we've found
Four Easter eggs, all colored blue.
They're in the sweetest little nest:
We want to show our prize to you."

Said Grandpa, "Touch them not, my dears;
Those eggs God dyed with color rare.
The mother bird will soon be back,
And guard her nest with loving care.

"These Easter eggs, in leaf-hid nests,
Imprison countless song-birds bright,
They soon will break the tinted shell
And rise and sing in joyous flight."

CLARA W. RAYMOND.

MRS. BELKNAP, wife of the ex-Secretary of War, is a permanent boarder at a Philadelphia hotel.

UNDER the new tariff the Canadian subscriber to one of our magazines has to pay five cents duty on each copy.

WORK upon the Lee mausoleum at Lexington, Va., is progressing, but $2,000 is still needed for its completion.

HON. SCOTT LORD, law partner of Senator Conkling, is reported to have received $110,000 as counsel fees in the Vanderbilt will case.

MR. SPOFFORD, the Congressional Librarian, is reported to have said that Senator Thurman reads more foreign books than any other Senator in Washington.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY is now on his way to Zanzibar with a commission from the King of the Belgians to recognize the hitherto unsuccessful Belgian Expedition.

THE boat built for Lewis G. Goldsmith, of Boston, in which he proposes, with his wife, to circumnavigate the globe, is 18½ feet in length, six feet beam and three feet deep.

MR. B. CHAMBERS of the Post Office Department at Washington writes that there are no fewer than 4,000 women Postmasters in the United States, and that the number is on the increase.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN has purchased the Potapsco Institute and presented the deed to the Misses Randolph of Virginiai great-nieces of John Randolph, who will open a school there.

TENNYSON, the poet laureate, is visiting his brother poet, Aubrey De Vere, at Limerick, Ireland. He intends introducing the siege of Limerick and some of its heroes in his next poem.

REV. JAS. F. CLARKE, in his sermon at the Young Men's Christain Union in Boston, said near the close: "I will not keep you longer, for I know it is Fast Day, and you want your dinner."

IT is said that Clara Louise Kellogg will receive $1,000 a night when she sings for Mapleson in London during the next three years. When she is not singing in London she will go to the continent with Strakosch.

THE court flatterers have found out that the Duchess of Connaught is the image of "Little Swans-down," in Mr. Storey's pretty picture. Others declare that she is the counterpart of Kaulbach's "Gretchen." Critics less profound think her a pretty young lady, looking simple, natural and kind.

THE Princess Louise is an enthusiastic patron of art and artists. In England she belonged to a private circle of painters. Since she has been in Canada she has tired of the pastimes provided for her and has begun to seek the loneliness of her studio. Two young lady artists are on their way to Canada to join her for a two months' visit.

MR. A. H. BICKNELL's painting of "Lincoln at Gettysburg," soon to be exhibited in Boston, contains twenty-one life-sized figures, portraits of Lincoln, Johnson, Butler, Seward, Grant, Hamlin, Fessenden, Duglas, Andrews, Everett, Meade, Chace, Wilson, McClellan, Welles, Morton, Stanton, Greeley, Sumner, Howard, and Seymour.

ONE of the small seeds of a grape has caused the death of a resident of San Francisco by lodging in the intestines and forming an abscess. Fatal results, more especially in children, are known frequently to have followed the swallowing of grape seeds, which pass out of the stomach undigested, irritating the small intestines, and producing inflammation.

THE royal plate at Windsor is worth $6,300,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV. to dine 140 persons, and a shield formed of snuff boxes worth $50,000. It includes also a peacock of precious stones of every kind, brought from India, worth $150,000, and Tippoo's footstool—a tiger's head with crystal teeth and a solid ingot of gold for his tongue.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR STEWART of California, is in a queer sort of a scrape. He and four other men of high standing in San Francisco are defendants in a suit brought by Frederick A. Benjamin to recover $50,000 for personal assaults committed on him by assassins alleged to have been hired by the ex-Senator and his confederates in the matter.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON was suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia during the performance of the "Crimson Cross" at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on the evening of March 19, but struggled bravely to go through her part—that of *Isabel*, Queen of France. She fell at the feet of the *King* in the swoon set down by the book so perfectly that the audience applauded the fall. All at once it dawned upon those on the stage that she was not acting a swoon, and Flockton abandoned the throne to call for water. The excitement ran high. In a few minutes, however, Miss Neilson was restored and was removed to her residence.

TWO OF THEM.

(Harper's Weekly.)

In the farm-house porch the farmer sat,
With his daughter having a cozy chat;
She was his only child, and he
Thought her as fair as a girl could be.
A wee bit jealous the old man grew
If he fancied any might come to woo;
His one pet lamb and her loving care
He wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be *two* of you, child," said he—
"There should be two to welcome me
When I come home from the field at night;
Two would make the old homestead bright.
There's Neighbor Grey with his children four,
To be glad together. Had *I* one more
A proud old father I'd be, my dear,
With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the gate 'neath the old elm tree
Donald waited alone; and she
For whom he waited his love-call heard,
And on either cheek the blushes stirred.
"Father," she said, and knelt she down,
And kissed the hand that was old and brown,—
"Father, there *may* be two, if you will,
And I—your only daughter still.

"Two to welcome you home at night;
Two to make the old homestead bright;
I—and somebody else." "I see."
Said the farmer; "and whom may 'somebody' be?"
O the dimples in Bessie's cheek,
That played with the blushes at hide-and seek!
Away from his gaze she turned her head,
"One of Neighbor Grey's children," she said.

"H'm!" said the farmer, "make it plain;
Is it Susan, Alice, or Mary Jane?"
Another kiss on the aged hand,
To help the farmer to understand(?).
"H'm!" said the farmer, "yes; I see—
It is *two for yourself and one for me*.
But Bessie said, "There can be but one
For me and my heart till life is done."

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Her Opinion on Political and Social Topics of the Day.

Hopeful of the Future of the Liberated Slaves.

[Boston Herald April 6.]

Your correspondent closed his account of an interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis, published in the *Herald* last Sunday, with the statement that "Mr. Davis, with a cordial grasp of the hand, bade him good night, and returned to the ladies' saloon, where his wife awaited his coming." In a few minutes Mr. Davis returned and said: Mr. B., I have been speaking with Mrs. Davis of our interview, and as you know many old friends of hers, she desires an introduction." Accordingly I walked with him to the ladies' cabin, and was there introduced to the wife of the President of the Confederate States. I should judge that Mrs. Davis is some years the junior of her husband, and that intellectually she is a very superior woman. She was dressed in plain black, without any display of jewelry, and had a most prepossessing appearance. After being introduced to her, Mr. Davis retired and your correspondent was favored with an interview of an an hour and a half duration, much of which was occupied in conversation about her old friends and acquaintances in the North, who were well known to me. Mrs. Davis appears to be a woman of refinement, having many accomplishments and a correct literary taste, which enables her to discuss with ease and fluency all the scientific and *belles letters* of the day. She seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the French language, and to be quite familliar with French books and authors, from Mme. De Stael to the last volume of Victor Hugo.

After indulging in some reminiscences of her life in Washington prior to the rebellion and reviving pleasant memories of her old friends in the Northern Sthtes, who were friends of mine, Mrs. Davis discussed with me the political and social topics of the time. Upon the negro question she had very decided opinions, and spoke far more hopefully of the present situation than did her husband. She cordially believes in the education of the black race, and thought she saw increased signs of intelligence and self-reliance among them as the result of what little schooling they had obtained. She thought education was absolutely indispensable to them, in order to protect themselves from the imposition of the whites, who were now no longer, as in times past, their natural protectors, but were so placed as to be constantly tempted to take advantage of their ignorance and credulity. She related in illustration of her views several anecdotes to show what apt scholars they had become, even with the small advantages they possessed, and among others the following: Prefacing the story with a statement that she herself was destitute of the mathematical faculty, and never could learn the multiplication table or do a sum in simple fractions, she said it happened not long since, in the absence of her husband, that she had occasion to settle with a negro for some wood which Mr. Davis had purchased. The wood was measured on the presumption that there were eight cords, but it fell short of that amount, and she in vain attempted to find the value with pen and paper of the fractional part of a cord. She covered nearly a sheet with figures, but was not satisfied with the result. At last the negro teamster, with great humility, remarked, "Missus, your figures are not correct. Let me do dat sum for you." But do you know how to cipher, Jimmy?" "Yes, Missus, I does," said Jimmy. She gave him the pen and paper, and Jimmy figured it out in an instant, and at once received his money. "But where did you learn to cipher!" said Mrs. Davis to him. "O, Missus," said Jimmy, "I'se a graduate of the High School." Mrs. Davis entertains the opinions of her husband in regard to free labor as being more advantageous than the labor of slaves, and said she would not like for any consideration to return to the old system. Under that system the house servants were a burden upon the housekeeper, and the cost of their maintenance far exceeded in amount the wages paid at present, for a larger number were required, and the work was not done so well as now. In her religious views and opinions, your correspondent believes that the wife of the ex-President of the Confederacy is the most orthodox woman that he has ever conversed with.

She believes the Bible is the word of God, and that there is not a line in the sacred volume from Genesis to Revelation that is not literally true. She has been a reader of Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley and other eminent scientists and scholars, but she said nothing could shake her faith in every fact and circumstance recorded in the Bible. She never entertained a doubt that the world was made in six days, that the whale swallowed Jonah, and that the sun stood still for the accommodation of Joshua. In discussing this last miracle Mrs. Davis said, in reply to some suggestion of your correspondent, "I can see no difficulty about it at all. If a miracle was to be performed what mattered it if it did affect the whole solar system as well as this planet which we call the earth?" In discussing social topics, Mrs. Davis seemed to be impressed with the most intense idea of caste. When informed by me that one of her old friends, the widow of an ex-Senator who was formerly on the most intimate terms with her husband, was living the life of a quiet self-denial, and devoting the whole income of property left by her husband to lift the fallen and encourage the lowly among the young females of this city, Mrs. Davis said it must be a thankless task. She believed that it was of no advantage to try to help such people—that providentially one class of people were placed above another—that one is the compliment of the other—and that blood only would tell. Notwithstanding these aristocratic notions, the whole terror of our conversation left me with the impression that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is a charming, sensible Christian woman—that she understands the social and political questions of the time far better than the average of the male sex; and, that, like her husband, she has no hopes or aspirations in connection with "the lost cause."

N. B. B.

Specimen of Turkish Justice.

Three years ago a young Christian Maronite in Turkey killed a Mussulman in a hot-headed quarrel. After lying ever since in prison the mother of the victim came forward last February and insisted on his being sentenced to death. What followed the Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus describes: "As the crime was proven according to local judicial forms, she obtained from Midhat Pasha, the Governor of Syria, a firman for the execution, and a day was fixed for the hanging. In vain the notables of all creeds and races, Mussulmans and Christians, appealed to the old woman to be merciful, for upon her word depended the life of the Maronite. They represented to her that if he did not do the deed it might have been in self-defence; that at any rate his guilt was not perfectly clear; that he had already grievously suffered in body and mind by his imprisonment, and that the people of Beyrout did not want a capital execution in their midst. Neither the Turkish Ulemas, the Greek and Armenian bishops, or the Turkish officials could soften the obdurate heart of this cruel megara. 'I have the firman for his execution,' she said, 'and his fate is in my hands. I will not spare him.' In the night of February 5, three hours after mid night he was taken from his cell and led to the place of execution. An immense crowd of people gathered around the scaffold. There took place a scene of the most extraordinary kind. The woman was told by the executioner that the man's relatives were ready to pay her any sum in their power if she would as custom authorized, allow him to go free on the payment of blood-money. She shrieked and foamed for vengeance. For an hour and more she refused to be merciful, notwithstanding the entreaties of the mass of men, women and children. In the meanwhile the young man stood on the gallows with the halter about his neck, trembling for his life. Finally, worn out by the prayers of the people, and tempted by the high figure to which the relatives of the Maronite had run up the bid for his life, she consented to accept 3,000 francs as blood-money. The hangman let go his hold of his expected victim, and handed him over to his relatives, who carried him off amid the acclamations of the spectators."

A DISMAL SCIENTIFIC MAN.

His Prophecies of Plagues and Convulsions of Nature.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

Mr. B. G. Jenkins of England, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and a writer of considerable note on physical science, some eight years ago began an investigation into the subject of the recurrence of cholera throughout the world from 1816 to 1871. Having tabulated his results, he found that the outbreaks of this epidemic were synchronous with the *maxima* and *minima* occurrences of sun spots, and he predicts another great cholera season in 1883-4, the last having occurred in 1864-5. While investigating the periodic occurrence of sun spots he discovered that they and magnetic storms and auroræ were synchronous with Jupiter' nearest approaches to the sun, occurring once in 11 9-10 years. Proceeding thence to the consideration of the death rate in England during the last forty years, he ascertained that it was greatest every six years at times when Jupiter was at points equally distant from his position when nearest the sun. A further coincidence which he regarded of great importance was the fact which he discovered, that the magnetic line of no declination or the line where the needle points to the true north, and where the greatest magnetic power is manifested, is now traveling westward at an average rate of one-seventh of a degree annually over regions which are now the epidemic stricken quarters of the globe, and that five hundred years ago when the magnetic conditions were the same, the same epidemic, the black death or plague, raged in the same localities. These data of Mr. Jenkins may not be regarded as sufficient to warrant the deduction and establish a connection between physical cause and effect, but they are, if correct, sufficiently striking to enlist a greater number of scientific observers and to raise the strong presumption that one results from the other. Mr. Jenkins further announces a curious if not a scientifically important fact—that within the next seven years there will occur in our solar system what has not happened for hundreds of years before, and will not again happen for hundreds of years to come, namely, the occurrence of all the planets at their nearest points to the sun at about the same time. As magnetic intensity on the earth is the greatest when the earth is nearest the sun, he infers the same to be true of the other planets, and announces that we may expect during the next seven years extraordinary magnetic phenomena, meteorological disturbances of great strength and power, and the infliction of plagues on the human race to a degree which will be truly appalling. We very earnestly hope that Mr. Jenkins' vaticinations may be disproved.

Queen Victoria's Plate.

(London Letter.)

Her Majesty has taken her departure for Paris en route for the Italian Lakes, and the West End tradesmen are easing their minds by a truly British grumble. Owing to her Majesty's departure an inventory has been taken of the Royal plate at Windsor. Its value is estimated at £1,800,000. Among the collection is included a gold service, ordered by George IV, which will dine 140 persons. There is also the finest wine-cooler in the world, added to the collection by the same monarch; a shield made of snuff-boxes valued at £9,000, and thirty dozen plates worth £10 000. Many of the pieces have been brought, at various times, from India. One of these is a peacock, formed of every description of precious stones, and worth £30,000; also Tippoo's footstool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth and a tongue of solid gold.

EASTER.

BY FREDERICK W. FABER.

All hail! dear Conqueror! all hail!
Oh what a victory is Thine!
How beautiful Thy strength appears,
Thy crimson Wounds, how bright they shine.

Thou camest at the dawn of day:
Armies of souls around Thee were,
Blest spirits, thronging to adore
Thy Flesh, so marvellous, so fair

The everlasting Godhead lay
Shrouded within those Limbs Divine,
Nor left untenanted one hour
That sacred Human Heart of Thine.

They worshipped Thee, those ransomed souls,
With the fresh strength of love set free;
They worshipped joyously, and thought
Of Mary while they looked on Thee.

And Thou, too, Soul of Jesus! Thou
Towards that sacred Flesh didst yearn,
And for the beatings of that Heart
How ardently Thy love did burn.

They worshipped, while the beauteous Soul
Paused by the Body's wounded Side:—
Bright flashed the cave,— before them stood
The Living Jesus Glorified.

Down, down, all lofty things on earth,
And worship Him with joyous dread!
O Sin! thou art outdone by love!
O Death! thou art discomfited!

Ye Heavens, how sang they in your courts,
How sang the angelic choirs that day,
When from His tomb the imprisoned God,
Like the strong sunrise, broke away?

O I am burning so with love,
I fear lest I should make too free;
Let me be silent and adore
Thy glorified humanity.

Ah! now thou sendest me sweet tears;
Fluttered with love, my spirits fail,
What shall I say? Thou know'st my heart;
All hail! dear Conqueror! all hail!

DEPOSED FOR HERESY.

The Fate That has Finally Overtaken the Rev. John Miller, D. D.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick yesterday took final action in the case of the Rev. John Miller, D. D., of Princeton, late Professor in the Theological Seminary of that place by formally deposing him from the ministry for heresy. Dr. Miller was tried, by the New Brunswick Presbytery in May, 1877, on a charge of "publicly denying and assailing important doctrines of the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms" of the Presbyterian Church. The specifications charged (1) Dr. Miller with teaching that the soul is not immortal—that at the death of the body it dies, becomes extinct, and so continues until the resurrection; (2) with holding that Christ, as a child of Adam, was personally accounted guilty of Adam's sin, and that, like other children of Adam, He inherited a corrupt nature, and that He needed to be, and was, redeemed by His own death; and (3) with teaching that there is but one person in the Godhead. In his own defense, Dr. Miller desired to show how he could write the book upon which the charges were based—*Fetich in Religion*—and yet retain his connection with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Miller's defense was listened to with marked attention and with no little emotion; but the Presbytery unanimously sustained the charge and specifications, and adopted a resolution suspending him from the ministry until he should renounce his errors. The Synod of New Jersey sustained the Presbytery, and the case was appealed to the General Assembly. That body, while in session at Pittsburgh, in May, 1878, sustained the action had in New Jersey by an overwhelming vote. On May 31, 1878, Dr. Miller wrote a lettr to the New Brunswick Presbytery, withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery at its June meeting, postponed action on the letter, by a very nearly even vote, until its next meeting. Dr. Miller is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, and is now about sixty years of age. During the war he entered the Confederate service as a chaplain, and afterwards commanded a brigade.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GROWING FOREST TREES.—As soon as the frost is out sufficiently to allow of digging in the woods, young seedlings from six inches to four feet high might be collected of maples, elms, birch, and other deciduous varieties of forest trees. They can be dug up rapidly; in fact, most of them may be pulled up by hand. They should be tied in convenient bundles for handling, dipping the roots in thin mud to protect the fibres. Lay the bundles in some shady place, or pack at once into a wagon-box with moss or other convenient litter, being careful to avoid exposure to wind or sun. After shortening tap roots, plant the seedlings in rows four feet apart, or wide enough to allow a cultivator between, and six inches apart in the rows. In these rows they should remain for two years at least, when they will have made such growth and formed such roots as will allow them to be planted (where they are intended to remain) with perfect safety. Later on in the season, say from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, will be found to be the best time to go into the woods and swamps for securing young plants of the white spruce, cedar and other evergreens. Great care is necessary to protect the roots from being exposed to the strong sun and drying winds at this time of the year. A spell of damp weather should be taken advantage of for this particular operation. As the sap in the roots of evergreens is of a resinous nature, and rapidly hardens on exposure, which no care in watering or shading will restore, it follows that to be successful in transplanting evergreens all that is necessary is to keep the roots damp. The young plants should be planted six inches apart in rows, and rows about two feet apart. Planting them thus close together they form a protection to one another by shading the ground and breaking the wind. A day or two devoted to this work would prove a remunerative speculation soon stocking the farm with beautiful shade trees, shelter belts, and hedges. Evergreens are easily propagated by seeds, but require considerable care from the uncertainty of our climate in growing the first year. The cones of our native evergreen should be gathered as soon as ripe, and should be keept in a cool, dry, and darkened room. The seeds should be left in the cones as long as possible, as they keep better this way than in any other. When wanted for sowing the cones may be exposed in a warm, sunny place, where they will expand their scales, and the seeds may be easily shaken out. To be successful in raising seedling conifers the grower should study their different natures, what soils and localities they thrive best in. The seed should be sown in the autumn or very early in the spring. A cold frame with sash will be all that is required. Select some nice situation, a little shaded will be all the better, but this does not matter, as shade can always be applied in the shape of branches, mats, etc. In preparing the ground add manure, well rotted, sufficient to enrich it, but not in too large a quantity. Smooth the soil with a rake, and sow the seed thinly and evenly, either in drills about half an inch deep, or broadcast, raking them in. Be sure and not cover deeply—rather err on the other side, by sowing shallow. As soon as the weather becomes warm, plenty of air should be given the young seedlings; a good plan is to raise the frame from the ground by placing a brick under each corner; this will allow the air to pass freely amongst the young plants, preventing mildew and damp, while they will have light and heat from the sash overhead. White cedar may be raised in large quantities by gathering the seed in the fall as soon as ripe, and sowing right away in some moist situation. Mulch the bed with leaves for the winter, but remove early in the spring. Grow them as you would in raising onions, only giving a little shade in hot days, and water occasionally.—J. M. Ross, in *Toronto Weekly Globe*.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.—One gallon of whale or sperm oil, half a gallon pine tar, one pound carbonate ammonia, one pound saleratus. Put the ingredients into a barrel, fill up with rain water, and put in cotton or wool enough for each tree, then bind it around the same near the surface of the ground. Every other morning for ten days, early, before the sun gives much heat, with the watering pot wet the wool or cotton with the above preparation. This must be done in the spring when the frost has left the earth and the trees commence budding. It is very important that this should be strictly observed. When trees are much decayed, this preparation should also be used in the fall. Raspberries, grape vines, etc., need only to be bathed near the roots.

The above quantity is sufficient for five hundred trees. For a greater or less number use in proportion. It must be well stirred before using. For all small wines or flowers dilute with rain water one-half.

A Bath in the Dead Sea.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star*, who has had a bath in the Dead Sea, describes his experience as follows: "The water, which is quite clear, and nearly the color of the Niagara River below the falls, seemed to me a little more bitter and salty than that of Salt Lake, although brighter and more attractive to the eye when seen close at hand. Its supporting power struck me as a little greater, also, than that of Salt Lake, as the body floated more easily, and the difficulty of swimming was greater on account of the inability to keep one's feet under water. So large a quantity of salt is held in solution that the water has what is called, I believe, a 'ropy' appearance, much like that of a plate of well-made tapioca soup. I observed, however, that when we come out of the water there was not so large a deposit of salt crystals on the body as after a bath in Salt Lake and the feeling of the skin, instead of being dry and prickly as I expected, was rather oily and sticky. Our dinner that night was seasoned with salt made from Dead Sea water by solar evaporation. It was a little lighter in color than the best article of brown sugar. Its crystals were large and hard, and, though foreign substances were evidently present in considerable quantity, it was not unpleasant to the taste. I was told that two quarts of water will produce one quart of salt, but this is probably an exaggeration. To complete the statistics of this remakable body of water, I may add, what many of my readers may already know—that there is no living thing of any kind in it; that even the drift wood brought down by the floods in the Jordan is speedily cast upon its shores; that its length is about forty-five and its greatest width about ten miles; that it is over 1,300 feet at its deepest point; and that the immense quantity of fresh water poured into it daily is undoubtedly taken up by evaporation, as its great depth below the basin of the Mediterranean must preclude the idea of a subterranean outlet."

GRANT IN BOMBAY.

The Story of How his Army Ruined the East India Cotton Mania.

The *Herald* correspondent traveling with Grant furnishes the following:

"It is odd," said an Englishman, "that Bombay and General Grant should be face to face, for the General ruined Bombay."

Then came the story of the cotton mania which raged during the American war. The cessation of the cotton supply of the United States threw England back upon India and Egypt. The year before our war Bombay exported about $26,000,000 worth of cotton. During the war the average yearly export was over $100,000,000. Here was a gain to Bombay in four years of $350,000,000, and this sudden addition to the wealth of the city engendered every form of speculation. If people had reasoned they would have known that, whatever way the war ended—whether the North or South won—the close would have been the revival of the cotton crop and an end of these false values. But the gambler never reasons, and Bombay, according to one of the historians of the panic, believed that "the genius of Lee" and "the stubborn valor of the soldiers" would make the war last for a longer time. A good deal of this confidence was due to the tone of the London press on the American war, which, when read now in the cold light of logical and veritable events, represents the lowest point ever reached in the degradation of journalism. The Bombay merchant read his English newspaper and believed it, and continued to gamble. Banks were established—shipping and iron companies, financial associations, land companies, reclamation schemes, railway companies, spinning and weaving companies in gas, coffee, cotton, oil and brick. Six hundred per cent was a fair return for one's investments in those days, and I suppose no city in the world was so prosperous as Bombay in 1865. If Lee and Grant had fought a twenty years' campaign this might have continued. But in the spring of 1865 a telegram came announcing that Lee had surrendered, and Bombay collapsed. The companies went to the wall. A firm of Parsee merchants failed for $15,-000,000, and before the end of the year there was not one company remaining of the hundred which had arisen during the war. And all coming from a telegram, which, in the afternoon of April 9, 1865, General Grant, sitting on a stone by the wayside of Appomatox, wrote in pencil in his memorandum book—"The Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to me this afternoon." The year 1865 is known as the year of panic, insanity and bankruptcy. I have heard stories of that mad time from many who were here and saw it. Those days of mania were days of splendor from Bombay in many ways, and it was pointed out that all the magnificent buildings which strike your eye on landing came from the men who were mad with the cotton mania.

DON'T Irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so readily procured. Sore throats and lungs are speedily helped by it.

MWS

Just in Time.

Have just opened five more cases of those all solid leather and sole leather counters, gent's button shoes, at $2 00 and $2 50 per pair. Every pair warranted. See price list of

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GENERAL DICK TAYLOR.

One of the Notable Men of the Great Civil War.

A Sketch of His Military and Civil Career.

General Richard Taylor died in New York on Saturday. His body will be taken to Winchester, Va., for interment this week. We condense from the New York *World* a sketch of General Taylor, who in some respects was one of the marked men of the day:

HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

President Taylor's only son, Richard, was named after his grandfather, a hard-fighting Colonel of the Ninth Virginia Regiment of the line in the Revolutionary war. With some underlying and inherited traits which proved him his father's son, Richard Taylor signally marks the progress of our country from its primitive virtues to a more elegant and refined civilization. All the results of more complex social conditions, of a more varied experience and of the influence of American manners found expression in his acts and character. With a frame and intellect more delicately organized, a nature open and sensitive to the kaleidoscopic world of thought and material development, a subtle and analytic mind, a vivid imagination, a restless energy, a facile pen, an eloquent tongue, the finished manners of the courtier and man of the world fitting like a silken mantle over certain chain-armor habits of command and native haughtiness—what was there left to remind us of Zachary Taylor? Nothing outward to the eye. But this gentleman, whose talk was too *dilettante* for the multitude, had fibre with the twist of the original stock. To "old Zack's" stubborn tenacity and intrepidity he added a slight touch almost of fierceness; to his shrewdness, a tinge of cynicism; but with wider self-consciousness he possessed that clear insight into men and their motives, that aggressive habit, that ability in organization and administration and those powers of combination which go so far to make a successful General. He was this. He was more. He was an able General. In the opinion of sound military critics the late sectional war did not develop many men capable of commanding a large army, but Richard Taylor was one of these. His political sagacity was great, and if his popular talents had been at all commensurate with his address in council he would have wielded a commanding influence. As a force in Southern politics he was definitely felt in the days when General Grant was supervising the process by which Mr. Tilden was counted out.

SKETCH OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

Richard Taylor was born in New Orleans January 27, 1826. His early education was desultory. He picked up French in Louisiana almost as a mother tongue. Among his kindred in Kentucky he took in the Virginia ideas prevalent there. At Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, a missionary caught him when six or seven years old, he only white boy in a school of Indians and half breeds. He seems to have been touched with the spirit of these lawless sons of the forest and on one occasion when, impatient of the restraints of the school room and envious of the freedom of the humble bee and the buffalo, they broke bounds and fled to the woods, he accompanied them and was not captured for two days. As his father moved from post to post along the frontier, from Baton Rouge to Jefferson Barracks, and thence to Fort Snelling, he followed the drum, like Hannibal imbibing a knowledge of war in the nurture of the camps. Probably in the hope of giving a more methodical education to his son, General Taylor sent him when about thirteen years of age to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was thoroughly drilled for three years in Latin and other studies. He then spent about a year in France. Returning to America, he received private tuition for two years from Mr. Brooks of Lancaster, Mass., and entered the Junior Class at Harvard in 1843. Though perhaps technically less of a scholar than many of his classmates, he was the most mature among them from travel and wider experience of life. He has all his life been a voracious devourer of book, a constant though desultory reader.

He was graduated in 1845. He went directly from college to his father's camp on the Mexican frontier, and was attached to his person as a sort of military secretary or aid-de-camp. He was present at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. General Taylor's troops were then withdrawn from him, and as it appeared that military operations on that line were at an end, young Taylor, who was suffering from rheumatism, returned to Louisiana, and thus missed Buena Vista, where his father crowned his reputation with a glorious victory. His health had been much impaired in Mexico, and was not restored for a year or more. To benefit it he mads a visit to Canada during his father's brief Presidency, and was there received as John Van Buren had been in England ten years before, as a sort of American prince, charming the best Canadian and Governmental circles with his Gallic wit and his graceful social gifts.

He resided on a cotton plantation belonging to his father in Jefferson county, Miss., until 1849, when he removed to a sugar estate in the parish of St. Charles, about twenty miles above New Orleans, where he was living when the war broke out. In February, 1851, he married Miss Myrth Bringier, a lady of French extraction of an old and powerful Creole family, who died in 1875, leaving him three daughters, who now reside in Winchester, Va., and having lost four sons.

General Zachary Taylor left a very large estate, and Richard Taylor's position as a rich sugar planter secured him all the affluence, luxury and social enjoyment of life on "the coast." The business of sugar-planting required a rare combination for the best success. The culture of the cane approached the nicety of garden-work; sugar-boiling was a very neat branch of manufacture, in which technical skill sought the highest aids of science; and the proper organization and care of the labor, the purchase of supplies and the sale of crops required first rate business qualifications. Nevertheless, on a well-administered plantation there was an opportunity for both learned leisure and social relaxation. Richard Taylor availed himself of both.

PART IN THE REBELLION.

As a leading cittzens he took part also in politics, and was in the State Senate from 1856 to 1860. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and afterwards to that at Baltimore, and was a member of the Secession Convention of Louisiana in 1860—61.

As a member of the Military Committee Taylor aided Governor Moore in organizing the troops of Louisiana for the contest. He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers in June, 1861, and sent with them to Virginia. The day he got to Richmond he waited on the Secretary of War and informed him that he had a regiment thoroughly armed, equipped and ready for the field. "When will you be ready to start?" asked the Secretary. "In five minutes," replied Taylor. The Secretary promised to have transportation ready for him that night, but the men waited all night on their arms, and it was daylight before they got off. Instead of running through in eight hours, they reached Manassas Junction at dusk on that eventful day on which the battle had been fought. His regiment remained with that army, and in the autumn Taylor was promoted to be a brigadier. In the spring of 1862 he led his brigade in the Valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and won distinction at Front Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Strasburg, Cross Keys and Port Republic. General Jackson gave his brigade a battery of artillery which they had captured as a reward for their gallantry, and recommended Taylor for promotion.

General Taylor's most signal achievement during the war was his defeat of General N. P. Banks, near Mansfield, De Soto Parish, in May, 1864. With 8,000 men he attacked Bank's Federal army, said to have been 40,000 strong, and routed him, capturing twenty-two guns and a large number of prisoners, with baggage, munitions of war, &c. He pursued Banks and again attacked him at Pleasant Hill, a strong position. Banks held on until night, and retreated under cover of darkness Taylor then, under orders from General E. K. Smith, who had command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, marched north to aid in repelling the column under General Steele, who was moving from Little Rock to effect a junction with Banks. Steele however, retired in time to evade a collision.

In the summer of 1864 General Taylor was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General; the second grade in the Confederate army, and ordered to the command of the Department of Alabama and Mississippi. All the fortified posts on the Mississippi river were held by the Federals and their gunboats closely patrolled the river itself. He crossed the rolling flood by night in a small canoe, the horses swimming alongside. Sherman held Atlanta, Hood lay some distance to the southwest, and the southern coast was in the hands of the Federals, except Mobile, which was threatened by Farragut. General Maury commanded at Mobile, and here Taylor met President Davis and discussed the military situation fully and freely. Taylor had already sent Forrest with a cavalry division into northeast Mississippi to interrupt Sherman's communications with Nashville.

The following is General Taylor's own account of the subsequent transactions:

"The closing scenes of the great drama succeeded each other with startling rapidity. Sherman marched, unopposed to the sea. Hood was driven from Nashville across the Tennessee, and asked to be relieved. Assigned to this duty, I met him near Tupelo, North Mississipi, and witnessed the melancholy spectacle presented by a retreating army—guns, small arms and accoutrements lost, men without shoes or blankets, and this in a winter of unusual severity for that latitude. Making every effort to re-equip this force, I suggested to General Lee, then commanding all the armies of the Confederacy, that it should be removed to the Carolinas to interpose between Sherman's advance and his (Lee's) lines of supply and, in the last necessity, of retreat. The suggestion was adopted and this force so moved. General Wilson, with a well appointed and ably led command of Federal cavalry moved rapidly through North Alabama, seized Selma and turning east to Montgomery continued into Georgia. General Canby, commanding the Union armies in the Southwest, advanced up the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and invested Spanish Fort and Blakely, important Confederate works in that quarter. After repulsing an assault, General Maury, in accordance with instructions, withdrew his garrisons in the night to Mobile and then evacuated the city, falling back to Meridan, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railway. General Forrest was drawn in to the same point, and the little army, less than eight thousand of all arms, held in readiness to discharge such duties as the waning fortunes of the 'cause' and the honor of its arms might demand."

After Lee's surrender at Appomattox and General J. E. Johnsten's capitulation nothing remained for General Taylor but to follow their example. The arrangements between Generals Taylor and Canby, by which the authority of the United States Government was re-established in the seceded States, were marked by courtesy, good feeling and both military and political wisdom. His own army of some eight thousand men and the debris of the mighty hosts which had waged so stubborn yet unavailing a contest, were rapidly and quietly returned to their homes and the paths of peace. The property of the Confederacy was transferred to its legal successor, and the exhausted South raised its weary eyes in the hope of a restoration of liberty and happiness under the auspices of the Federal Constitution. Had the soldiers who accepted and adjusted the terms of surrender been allowed to carry forward the reconstruction of the vanquished States on the principles which guided them, the era of dissension would now be forgotten. The politicians committed it to the hands of camp-followers and felons, and the result has been what it has been.

The close of the war found General Taylor ruined in fortune. It is a proud commentary on the Confederate cause that its ablest leaders shared to the utmost in the misfortunes of their countrymen, and in nowise sought to avoid the penalties of their position. They have, on the contrary, rather exulted in the exceptional hardships of their lot.

THE FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The funeral of the late General Richard Taylor took place to-day from the Church of the Transfiguration. Rev. Dr. Houghton read the burial services, and among those in the church were Ex-Governor S. J. Tilden, Ex-Mayor Wickham. President Jewett of the Erie railway, General Smith and Parke Godwin. The pall-bearers were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Charles O'Connor, Secretary William M. Evarts, D. D. Withers; William R. Travers, George Ticknor Cuatis, August Belmont, Charles L. Perkins, William Constable, Abram S. Hewitt, Senator Bayard and Mayor Cooper. The remains were interred in Marble cemetery.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

Thrilling Experience of Miners in an Anthracite Colliery.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The bill which has just passed the House to amend the ventilation act (for coal mines) brought out an interesting debate which illustrates the necessity for the act. One of the complaints of the miners in the hard coal region is that they cannot get out of the mine after they have finished their hard day's work until it suits the manager's pleasure that they should come. The miners in the hard coal region work generally in the afternoon until four o'clock, then they come to the bottom of the slope or shaft, as the case may be. In some mines they are more exposed to the drippings from the roof than in others. Some mines are as dry as any room in a dwelling; other collieries are subject to drippings from the roof, and in such mines the shirts of the workmen are often saturated with water.

The main shaft of a mine is the one through which all the air is admitted that is required in the working of the colliery. Take for instance the Niell colliery, near Wilkesbarre. The slope is thirty feet wide and ten feet high, and down that slope all the air goes to supply a distance of more than six miles. In the month of August, when the thermometer stood at one hundred and thirty degrees, they were compelled to have the air travel fifteen miles an hour in the air courses, in order to give the miners sufficient air to enable them to breathe and work and support life and health. Anybody, whether farmer, blacksmith or miner, knows that if a person covered with perspiration and his clothes saturated with water, is compelled to be exposed to a draft of that kind for any length of time that rheumatism or some violent disorder will be the result. The law should be amended so that whenever ten men assemble at the bottom of a shaft, some means shall be provided by which they may be brought up into the sunlight without waiting until six o'clock, when the whistle blows for the close of the labors of the day.

The trouble is that at four o'clock when the miners stop work, and at six o'clock when the day men stop work, there is a rush for the wagons, and sometimes as high as twenty or twenty-five persons are crowded into one wagon which endangers their lives on account of the strain upon the rope, which is liable to break.

The rules at most of the collieries are that not more than six men shall get into a car at one time.

One morning last winter when the thermometer was sixteen degress below zero, eight men crowded themselves into a car, though forbidden by the outside boss. The car was pushed over into the incline of the slope and it had not gone more than five feet before the chain, an inch thick English wire, broke and the car, with eight men ran down twelve hundred feet at a terrific rate of speed. At the bottom of the slope there was an angle and an upward ascent, and instead of the wagon leaving the track and being dashed to pieces it ran about one hundred and forty feet up this ascent, and then backward again, and kept swaying to and fro until it rested in the centre of the valley at the bottom, and not a man was injured. When they jumped out of the wagon an Irishman exclaimed, "Be jabers! that's the fast time anyway." On that same morning at another colliery, an accident happened which it is doubted the like of it for escapes can hardly be equalled. Six persons jumped into a car, and it was pushed over the slope and started down at an angle of seventy degrees. It had scarcely started down when the chain, seven-eighths of an inch thick, broke and the men went down eight hundred and thirty feet. When the car struck against the rocks at the bottom of the slope it was shivered into a thousand pieces. Of course the men expected in going down that they would be killed, but there was not a single man injured out of the six.

J. C.

PICKWICKIAN REVOLUTION.

The Question of Separate Bills, and the Hayes Veto.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

Last Friday Mr. Garfield, in the debate on the Army bill, said in relation to the political rider on it: "You have a right, however unwise and indecent it may be as a matter of parliamentary practice, you have a perfect right to put this rider on this bill and pass it. When you send it to the Senate that body has a perfect right to pass it. It is your constitutional right and theirs to pass it, for the free consent of each body is the basis of the lawmaking power." In spite of this plain admission it is still confidentially asserted in administration circles that the President means to veto the Army bill if it comes to him with the rider, and that he will base his veto not on the objections to the nature of the rider but on the fact that it is placed there. It is asserted by persons who claim to be well informed that the President would sign the repeal of the test oaths and the troops at the polls if they came to him in independent bills, but that coming on appropriation bills he will veto them. There seems something so unreasonable, even from the Republican standpoint, in this that the report would deserve little credit did it not come from sources usually well informed.

Meantime Senator Bayard on Tuesday took a step of a good deal of significance. It is well known that he was from the first opposed to placing these measures on the Appropriation bill, and resisted that policy vigorously in caucus. He introduced a separate bills repealing the two sections concerning test oaths, and in doing so said he did it in the interest of harmony and good feeling in the country and to evoke a like sentiment between parties in the two houses and prevent a useless and prolonged strife over unimportant details, which would be injurious to the country; and he hoped his offer would be accepted in that sense by the Republican Senators, and that, as the whole question of the test oaths repeal had been fully discussed in the Senate and agreed to by the Republicans at the last session, he asked for immediate action upon his bill. To the general surprise Senator Edmunds objected and demanded that the bill be sent to the Judiciary Committee; that is to say, he and the Republican Senators rejected this overture for a good understanding. This course, if persisted in, will place the responsibility of a prolonged and angry session clearly upon them. It recalls the fact that in the first days of the session they announced that they would oppose the introduction of these measures in separate bills, and yet when they were placed on the appropriation bills they shouted "revolution."

A SAN FRANCISCO COURT SCENE.

An Ex-Speaker Applies his Cane to a Lawyer.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of March 29 has the following account of an episode in the trial for adultery of Dr. W. F. Smith, who obtained a divorce in Arizona and married the niece of the Hon. Thomas Fitch:—

"Witness said that Mrs. Thomas Fitch had been trying to suborn the jury for the past two or three days.

"Thomas Fitch—That is a lie!

"Mr. Tyler—I have proof that Mrs. Thomas Fitch has been trying to influence this jury—

"Mr. Campbell—This is disgraceful.

"Mr. Fitch (standing up and handling his cane in a nervous manner)—If Mr. Tyler says that Mrs. Fitch has been trying to influence this jury, he lies!

"Mr. Tyler—If you mean to say that I can't prove it, you lie!

"You can't prove it.

"You lie!

"The cane that had been trembling in the hands of the late Speaker of the Arizona Legislature now descended with a thud upon the head of Mr. Tyler, who at once grappled with his assailant. In an instant the spectators in that part of the room were hurrying out of the way of the two struggling men, and chairs and benches were torn up and cast this side and that. The men went for each other's throats, like bull-dogs, and spectators did not seem inclined to interfere. At last Mr. Tyler got his antagonist upon his knees and dragged him to the jury-box, when a policeman (the Court's brother-in-law), who had crowded to the front, pushed himself between the struggling men, and with the assistance of some able-bodied attorneys managed to separate them. The Court had retreated to the furthest corner of the platform, out of the range of any stray pistol-shot that might be fired, but when the struggling men had been separated came forward and stated that such scenes were disgraceful and in contempt of Court, and that Mr. Tyler and Mr. Fitch might consider themselves in custody, and he would examine the case of contempt the first opportunity."

Something of a Talker.

Of Representative Blackburn, who is a great talker, the following story is current in Washington: "When the Yellow Fever Commission was sitting at Willard's Hotel the member from Kentucky was an enthusiastic worker. A man from Maine, who had come to see Senator Hamlin, walked through the long corridor one afternoon to the dining-room. Mr. Blackburn was holding forth an interested group. The Maine man ate his dinner and came out. Still Mr. Blackburn talked. He read the newspapers, smoked, started down the street and back, and entered the long parlor. Still the coterie listened entranced. The stranger joined them. Mr. Blackburn was telling how great was his fear of yellow fever, and how nervous he felt about exposing himself to its influence. Finally the Maine man slowly drawled forth: "Mister, excuse me for speaking, but I shouldn't think you'd feel afraid of the fever. I should suspect the only thing you'd have a horror of would be the lock-jaw."

No one can think clearly when suffering with Headache. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills will banish this disagreeable ailment. Price 25 cents.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 19, 1879

WAYNE OR MUHLENBERG?

It was a blunder of which Pennsylvanians are ashamed, the selection of General Peter Muhlenberg as Pennsylvania's statuary representative in the National Gallery, over General Anthony Wayne, who was clearly the representative man of the State in the Continental army, holding high command, performing great services, and trusted by Washington. We have heard there was the usual management in the selection, and that the baleful influence of present politics, determined the question. The Muhlenbergs are something of a political power in an eastern county, and the commission to select the marble representatives of the State in the historic gallery was "set up" in some way or other, it is said, in their interest, very much as if the question involved was the candidacy for a fat office. Undoubtedly the revolutionary General Muhlenberg was a brave soldier, but he was more of a Virginian than a Pennsylvanian, just as Fulton, the other selection, was more of a ew Yorker. If it would not have involved the violation of the contract into which the Statue Commission entered, the Legislature would have substituted Wayne for Muhlenberg, at its present session, in making the necessary appropriation. We give place in another column to a just criticism on the decision of the Commission, by Senator Everhart of Chester county, who made a fruitless effort to change it by legislative action. The speech does justice to General Wayne's great services, and leaves the impression on the mind that it would be a good thing for the people of the State by voluntary contributions, to set up a statue of "Mad Anthony" in the National Capitol. So general is the conviction of the injustice of the Commission's action, we are persuaded an organized movement in this direction, in capable hands, would speedily result in securing the needed contributions. Cannot Senator Everhart start an organization for the purpose at Harrisburg?

THE ARMY AND ELECTIONS.

That the Republican position in the debate in Congress is an indefensible one, has come to be pretty generally conceded. There are two questions involved. First, as to the power and right of Congress, in the exercise of its discretion, to attach general legislation to appropriation bills. The precedents, and precedents of their own making, are all against the Republicans. It has been their favorite method of legislation when in a tight pinch. One point brought out in the recent debate in the Senate settles that. In the Revised Statutes the number of sections under the title of "Army," containing legislation of a general and permanent character for the Army, is 288, and of these 92 were derived directly from appropriation acts. Thus it appears that more than one-third of the general and permanent provisions of law regarding the Army, were enacted upon appropriation bills, and the greater part of such legislation was enacted during the rule of the Republican party. From 1859 to and including 1873, the Republicans being in control in Congress, there was general legislation on every army appropriation bill except the one passed in 1864. This covers a period of thirteen years. There is hardly a prominent Republican who has served in Congress of late years, but has indorsed such methods of legislation. General Garfield and Senator Blaine have been conspicuous for years in framing and advocating general legislation of a partizan character on appropriation bills, and Mr. Hayes stands with them. He did not make much of a record in Congress, for his abilities neither secured him prominence in his party or the House, but one of the questions he did make a record on was as to the power of Congress to legislate in this way. Mr. Hayes while in the House voted for an amendment to the army bill, for the avowed purpose of coercing Andrew Johnson, and depriving him of his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief of the army. President Johnson signed the bill, and in a special message to Congress said he was coerced into doing so, that the army supplies might not be cut off.

We hold to the broad principle that it is within the power of Congress and in the line of its duty, to connect with the grant of army supplies the condition that the troops shall not be used to interfere with elections. It is not only right that this provision should be in the army appropriation bill, but it is the place of all others where it should be.

The remaining question is whether the President should be prohibited from using the army to influence and control elections. The Republicans will hardly take issue with us on this principle. They have virtually assented to the Democratic doctrine, by offering to accept it, engrafted as it is on the Army bill, if the Democrats would forego their opposition to the army of Deputy Marshals at the polls. But we are not making trades of this kind.

The thinnest bit of clap-trap demagogueism against the Army bill, that has yet been forced on the public ear, was that of Blaine in the Senate on Monday, when he argued with his usual swagger and gusto there was no danger to free elections, even with the President in possession of the power to send troops to the polls, because there was only a meagre number of troops *now* in the South. This was a rare display of imbecility indeed for so shrewd a man as Blaine. The question at issue goes to the power of the President to send troops to the polls every two years, not the number *now* stationed around the country. Grant, under the law the Democrats propose to repeal, found means, by stripping the frontier posts of their proper complement of troops, to send five thousand soldiers into the Southern States pending the Presidential election of 1876. They were instrumental in promoting the success of the great fraud by encouraging the villains engaged in it, and assuring them of protection. But for the federal bayonent placed within call of the Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards, they would never have dared resort to the fraud, perjury, theft, and forgery through which they made Hayes President. We know the troops have been used in the past to control great elections, and that is sufficient as to how they will be used in the future, with Republicans in possession of the power to use them.

This Congress don't expire until March 4, 1881. If Mr. Hayes names, as as the price of his approval of the Army appropriation bill, the right to use troops to influence or control elections, his term as President will expire before that right is conceded, and in the meantime he will be responsible for all the resulting evils from the failure of the appropriation bills.

The *Chronicle* takes up, as something conclusive, the silliest subterfuge that the word-juggler Blaine has yet invented, that because there are at this time only a few hundred Federal soldiers in the Southern States, there is no necessity in repealing the law giving the President authority to *send* troops to the polls. It must be a weak brain indeed that is moved by such an argument. Senator Wallace met it squarely when he replied to Blaine:

> Free election was impossible if we put it in the power of the President to send armed men to the polls. He did not care whether there was only one soldier to the square mile or one soldier to twenty thousand square miles. That one soldier acted under the authority of military power, and the man in a blue coat, with a gun in his hand, was the representative of forty millions of people. We propose to take the bayonet away from the ballot. It is not what the army as at present organized and stationed can do, but what may be done with it in the future if we allow the principle to be established that one man may use the army to influence elections.

Under the pretense of keeping "the peace at the polls" President Grant ordered nearly 5,000 troops into the Southern States just before the election of 1876. Hayes may do the same in 1880. That is precisely what the Democrats propose he shall not do. The question is one of executive power, and the number of Federal troops *now* in the South has no more to do with it than the number of troops in Alaska. Blaine's pitiful begging of the question shows how hard up the Republicans are for arguments. It is a dodge exactly adapted to the caliber of the *Chronicle*.

It is by a queer process of reasoning the conclusion is reached that Governor Tilden is being forced on the Democracy for 1880, and yet that the political managers are against him. The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says:

> It is very plain that the Democrats in Congress, almost to a man, are opposed to the renomination of Tilden, but their reluctance to talk about the matter shows that they fear he may force himself upon the party as its standard-bearer in 1880, as he did at St. Louis in 1876. They do not want him to be renominated, but if he should be they will support him. This is briefly the position of the leading Democrats here.

Reading on a paragraph farther, the *Times* writer says he met a politician of sound judgment who had recently traveled over a dozen States, and gained from him this information:

> He says the Democratic masses think and talk of Tilden as having been elected in 1876 and defrauded out of the office. They don't care for his methods of conducting the campaign, and the cipher despatches have no terrors for them. They simply regard him as a man who has been wronged, and looking at his resources for another campaign, they are prepared again to place him in nomination.

This hits the nail on the head. The Tilden uprising is from the masses and not the work of politicians. Its basis is a determination to right the great wrong of 1876.

Blaine in an indirect way, in his speech of Monday, declared Mr. Hayes would veto the army bill in its present shape. We don't believe Congress can be intimidated by such givings-out, for that is clearly their purpose. In his closing speech in the House on the bill, Randolph Tucker quoted this fragment of English history, from "Hatsell's Presidents." It has a bearing on Blaine's threat:

> "On the 17th of December, 1782, the House of Commons came to a resolution, 'That it is now necessary to declare that to report any opinion or pretended opinion of His Majesty upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the Constitution of this country.'"

If our Congress can be intimidated by a Presidential threat, we had better shut up shop, and fall back on the dictator idea.

Hon Gleni W. Scofield of Pennsylvania, Registrar of the Treasury, said:

> "I think Tilden's strength in Pennsylvania is a little greater than Randall's. The Wallace wing have got the upper hand of the Randall wing of the Democracy in that State, but Tilden has methods of his own. He has his men at work in Pennsylvania, and I have no doubt it was he who captured The Pittsburgh Post recently and turned it into an anti-Wallace organ."—*New York Times.*

And what a wise man Registrar Scofield is, to be sure, as he sweeps over Pennsylvania politics with his inverted telescope. On the Tilden question there don't seem to be any "wings" at all among the Democracy of Pennsylvania. So far as our information goes the party is very nearly a unit—practically is a unit, and is not bothering itself about either Wallace or Randall. It is a comfort to know Tilden has "influenced The Pittsburgh Post" from one of Mr. Hayes' high officials, but where's the "bar'l?"

It is very uncomfortable to occupy official position in Russia just now. The government is truly a despotism tempered by assassination. For months past every week or two, some high functionary, especially of the police, has been a target for the Nihilist pistol or dagger. A good many have been taken off in that way. On Monday the climax was reached in St. Petersburg, by an attempt to murder the Czar. While taking his early morning walk he was shot at five times but escaped unhurt. The would-be murderer was arrested. This makes six attempts on the lives of European rulers within a year or so. The Emperor of Germany has been shot at twice, the Emperor of Austria once, and the Kings of Spain and Italy once each. A "strong government" after all, does not appear to be so comfortable an institution as some people would persuade us in America.

In England, in 1734, a law was passed forbidding the presence of armed troops within two miles of the election polls. Six years later, in 1741, the authorities, forgetting the existence of the statute, took certain action, which with its results is narrated in Brightley's "Leading Cases on Elections," as follows:

> During the corrupt administration of Sir Robert Walpole, at an election held for the city of Westminster, under an order signed by three magistrates of the county, a body of armed soldiers was marched up and stationed in the church-yard of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, in the vicinity of the poll; and on this being shown to the House of Commons, they passed a resolution affirming "that the presence of a regular body of armed soldiers at an election of members to serve in Parliament is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, a manifest violation of the freedom of elections, and an open defiance of the laws and constitution of this kingdom." The high baliff was taken into custody by order of the House, and the three magistrates who signed the order were brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker, upon their knees, as the House had directed; and after this the House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker for his reprimand of the delinquents, and directed the same to be printed.

The *Army and Navy Journal* prints the full text of the report of the Advisory Board in the Fitz John Porter case, with a map to illustrate the operations of Pope's and Lee's armies on the 29th of August, 1862. It warmly approves the finding of the Board. The infallible *Nation*, which has hitherto expressed opinions unfavorable to General Porter, feels in honor bound to reconsider its judgment and declares that "as the matter now stands it is impossible to look on the prosecution of General Porter as anything but a most astonishing piece of deception practiced on the public, the authors and promoters of which ought not to escape the reprobation of honest men."

The "revolution" proceeds. Mr. Wheeler, the *De Facto* Vice President, was away from the Senate yesterday, and by a vote of 28 to 18, Senator Allen G. Thurman was elected President *pro tem*. The Republicans voted for Mr. Ferry, who, unmoved by the appalling nature of the revolutionary achievement, merely said, "turn about is fair play," as he conducted Senator Thurman to the chair. Let us have peace and plenty of it. Thurman is undoubtedly making progress. He is now only two removes from the White House.

A cheeky proposition, that could only emanate from a Cameron Legislature, is that before the House at Harrisburg for a committee of fifteen memcers to meet Grant in San Frrncisco, their expenses to be paid, we suppose, out of the stationery steal.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has taken the first move to oust William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, from his stolen seat in the Senate.

The re-establishment of capital punishment in Switzerland will be a severe blow to those who advocate its abolition all over the world. The new Swiss constitution of 1848 began by abolishing the death penalty for political crimes. Then the cantons of Freiburg, Neuchatel and Zurich did away with it for all crimes in 1864, the canton of Tessina following their lead three years later. In 1874 the canton of Freiburg reimposed capital punishment, both infanticide and assassination having enormously increased; but it only remained on the statute book for five months, for before the close of the same year the new Federal Penal Code had abolished capital punishment altogether in all the cantons. And so perpetual imprisonment has been tried just five years all over Switzerland as the punishment for murder, and found wanting; that is, it has been found insufficient to deter the criminal classes from perpetrating the most heinous of crimes. The truth of the matter is that perpetual imprisonment did not mean imprisonment for life in Switzerland any more than anywhere else. Administered after this fashion, it may easily be imagined that it soon ceased to have much deterrent effect, so that in sheer self-defense the law-abiding portion of the Swiss community have been forced to recur to the old-fashioned penalty.

France has been earnestly striving to recover her military position ever since the disastrous war with Germany, and her progress in this direction has kept pace with the recovery of her more material and important prosperity. Out of a population of 37,000,000, about 704,000 men are now in the active army, 510,000 in the reserve, 582,000 in the territorial army, and 625,000 in the territorial reserve—making a total of about 2,400,000 men, all of whom have received some amount of military training. Besedes these, there are about 1,330,000 men who, though nominally belonging to the army and liable to serve in certain contingencies, have received no training. Against these figures the Germans have to show in the active army 401,000, in the reserve 500,000, in the landwehr 580,000 and in the landsturm 1,030,000—making in all 2,511,000 men who have received some amount of military training, besides 3,345,000 men who have received no training. In cavalry the Germans have the advantage, the figures for the two countries being 91,000 men and 70,000. In artillery the numerical advantage is with the French, the figures being, for France 2,442 guns, and for Germany 2,124 guns. The immense drain of labor which the maintenance of this army must impose upon France is in addition to, not in lieu of a drain of money. The army estimates now reach $142,500,000 yearly.

General Rosser, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made arrangements for transporting five hundred of the colored men who are now fleeing from the South to Dakota Territory to work upon the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri. General Rosser, says the St. Paul *Press*, is a Southern man, and he is satisfied that the labor of the colored man can be utilized to great advantage in the North. They will be furnished with supplies, the ruling wages will be paid them and at the close of the season they will, if they desire it, be located on some of the fertile lands along the line, where they may be afforded the opportunity of making their homes, or they will be returned to the places from which they came, with the bulk of their season's wages in their pockets. That's all very well; but it would be curious to see Louisiana negroes on a Minnesota prairie in January with the thermometer forty degrees below zero and wood at seven dollars a cord.

Doctor Carver, at a recent exhibition in England, placing ten glass balls on the ground fired a bullet into the turf immediately beneath. The missile tearing up the soil, threw the balls into the air, and they were broken as they rose. The doctor's greatest feat was performed for a wager of one hundred pounds sterling that he would hit an apple upon the end of a knife held by his colored attendant riding on horseback at full gallop at a distance of thirty yards. A large apple was procured, and stuck on the end of a pruning knife. The negro mounted a horse, and held the target with his left hand as far as possible behind his body. The start was made about one hundred yards away, and when the rider came within range, riding at a furious gallop, the doctor tired. The first attempt was a failure, and odds of ten pounds to two pounds were bet against Carver. The second time he struck the apple, knocking it into half a dozen pieces.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THIS PARTICULAR SPRING.
[Arthur Gilman.]

Rheumatism, colds, pneumonia,
Seize upon each living thing;
Then with true diptherial mildness,
Comes the genial breath of spring.

Tennyson's and Thomson's poems
May adorn your favorite shelf,
But whene'er they talk of spring-time
"*You know how it is yourself.*"

The last *outre* fashion in Vienna is the so-called "Boccaccio" stockings—a white silk stocking on the left leg and a pink one on the right.

Mr. Joseph Glazebrook, an Oxford student of great promise, aged twenty, committed suicide by poison last month. He was a teetotaller and vegetarian.

The Boston *Advertiser* has heard a story that at a recent Sunday-school exhibition a minister asked the children "What is the best book in the world!" and the prompt reply was "Longfellow's Poems."

The Philadelphia *North American* feels moved to inquire if it can be possible that Judge Kelley proposes to follow in the footsteps of Gen. Butler, and wander through the Greenback camp into the arms of the Democracy?

Miss Charlotte Bruce filed a petition in the Superior Court of Cincinnati against Mr. John B. Gibson, of the Gibson House to recover the sum of $50,000, the litigation growing out of an alleged contract of marriage, and the breach thereof.

David W. Peters, the colored man who mastered several of the ancient languages while in the Rhode Island State Prison and was pardoned a few months ago, lectured at Providence, Rhode Island, last Friday evening, on "Female Epithets from Homer." His lecture is praised as showing a minute study of the "Iliad."

A distinguished Senator of Georgia has quit the timber traffic for the 'possum trade. One night recently he experimented with a raft of lumber, selling a raftload of 950 feet for $13. The following night he went 'possum hunting, killed 32 'possums and sold them for $16. This contrast struck the statesman so heftily that he has donned the hunter's buckskin and moccasins once for all.

M. Hippolyte Taine is now very wealthy, but has in his time tasted bitter poverty. He was sadly poor and ill when the publisher Hatchette gave him the means of going to the Pyrenees, and so of writing his first book. He is said to have an astonishing memory; and when taking up a subject he puts aside feelings and opinions and judges calmly. He is now studying the French Revolution.

The Empress of Austria likes Ireland and Ireland likes her. She has taken Lord Langford's mansion of Summerhill for next year's hunting season, under the conditions that if any unforeseen event should arise between now and then to prevent her going back to Erin, the engagement will be considered cancelled on her paying a small bonus. This is only fair, as she has already spent, besides the rental, over £2,000 on the house and stabling.

The Missouri Legislature was about to pass a marriage license law, among the provisions of which was one that clergymen must be recorded in the County Clerk's office "as of good moral character" before they could lawfully perform a matrimonial ceremony. The St. Louis Ministers' Association voted a request that the quoted words be omitted, on the ground that they implied the presence of an immoral class, among the clergy.

Some people when they make a loss sit down despondent; others go to work all the harder and make a gain that more than covers the loss. There is a good moral to the following:—At the battle of Shiloh an officer rushed up to Grant and said, "Sheneral, Schwartz's battery is took." "Well, sir," said Grant, "you spiked the guns before they were taken?" "Vat! schpike dem new guns? No Sheneral, it would schpoil 'em." "Well, then, what did you do? "Do? vy we went right in and we took 'em back again."

GOING HOME AGAIN.

A Talk With Some of the Louisiana Negroes at St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.]

"Well, now," said the gentleman at the desk, "tell the reporter here why you left the South."

"Well'n," said Chapman, threatening to wipe his black nose with the rim of his hat, "I dunno. I wuz a hyeanin' de people all talkin' about comin' an' a gittin' ready fur to come, an' dey wuz a sayin' wat a nice place Ka-ansas wuz, an' so I jes' bundled up my things and come along."

"Was that your only reason for leaving?" asked the reporter.

"Dat's de only reason I know for it," said William.

"No one ever harmed or threatened you in the South? You had no fears of the whites?"

"Oh! no, no; no, indeed. Bless you, no white man ever ha'med me."

"And you never heard of any troubles with the whites."

"Deed'n I didn'. Dar wuz no trouble 'bout in our parts; but I hearn say 'at over in y' other parishes dere wuz some shootin' or sich."

"You're not afraid to go back South?"

"Nah, I'm not 'fraid! W'at I got be 'fraid uv? Ef dere ain't no much shootin' and killin' dar w'en we lef,' I can't see nuffin' to be askeard on."

"Then you are anxious to go back?"

"Deed'n I is. De Souf is good 'nuf fo' me. I ain't a hed no health here since I kum. I've a bin mos' ailin' to do. Nah, nah, I tell you, I ain't 'fraid to go back. I had a nice place down dar, and wuz livin' with Mr. Crandell for over nine year—Mr. Crandell was a nice man. No, indeed, dere ain't no killin' where I cum f'om 'cause if dere wuz I bet you I wouldn't want ter git back."

Chapman went on to rattle off a lot more irrelevant stuff, and incidentally stated that although he had been up here a little more than a week he had earned five dollars, whereas he had not made more than ten dollars a year in the South. He couldn't get on to Kansas, he said, and didn't know that he wanted to, as Kansas might be just as hard on him when he struck it as this country was.

At this juncture Henry Watson and Nathan Robinson came in. Henry was, if degrees of comparison were possible, the worst clad of the three, and he looked like a creeping hospital. His eyes were watery, as if he had suffered from a long siege of cold, and his looks were wild and haggard, and he was very much inclined to double up. Henry was the most talkative man of the three, as well as the most pitiable. He had left the South for no other reason than that everybody else was going Kansasward.

"They said," remarked Henry, sadly, "dat we wuz to get land an' $300 an' hosses an' plows, an' we all thought we wuz goin' right straight to fo'tune; but I tell you I'm mighty sick of it. I ain't bin a day well since I got hyere, an' I do b'lieve ef I wuz to stay hyere 'nuther week I'd be a dead nigger."

"You seem to be pretty sick," suggested the reporter.

"I guess I iz sick. Ef you wuz to see the diffunce between me w'en I wuz down dar and up hyere, you'd say I mus' 'a bin putty sick. Sick ain't no name for it, child—I'm a dyin'."

Whereat everybody in the office laughed.

"You need'n laugh; I'm tellin' you de God's ackehal truf. Dey ain'no lyin' about dat; enny of 'em'll tell you so."

"We'er not laughing at you, Henry," explained one of Sells & Co.'s men. "Go on and tell the rest of your story."

Henry said he had no fear of going back South—knew of no killing, shooting or intimidating of any kind.

"I tell you, gemmen," said Henry, enthusiastically, "I want to go back so bad that I wuz a comin' down right away dis ev'nin' to telegraph somebody to come right up hyeah fo' me—an' I wuz a goin' to say I didn't expect to be 'live w'en dey got hyeah, an' so dey couldn't come any too quick."

The darkies acknowledged that they had worked year after year without being any the richer for it; that they were charged exorbitant prices for supplies under the credit system of the planters, and that they were only going back because they could live easier and more lazily in the Madison parish. They strenuously denied any threats or violence, and all three said they voted whenever they pleased and whatever ticket they took a notion to. Nathan Robinson said he had always voted the Republican ticket. Watson and Chapman had not voted at the last election, but believed they voted Republican.

They said they were going to use their utmost elequence to dissuade the remaining darkies in the South from emigrating.

VINDICATING GENERAL WAYNE.

Sen. Everhart's Criticism on the Decision of the Statue Commission.

[From Senator Everhart's Speech in Senate.]

Wayne was especially the Pennsylvania soldier of the revolution. Born on her soil, trained in her schools, the trusted agent of Franklin, a member of the Provincial Assembly, a Deputy to the Pennsylvania convention, one of the committee of public safety, raising a regiment for the army, invading Canada, and by the fortune of war suddenly in command of a defeated force, conducting the retreat with safety from Ticonderoga, promoted and commended for his ability, skirmishing with success about the heights of Middletown, resisting like a wall Knyphausen's advance at Brandywine until sunset, renewing the action with ardor at Goshen, blazing like a fire through the fog and gloom of Germantown, collecting clothing while on leave of absence for half naked troops; foraging in Jersey for provision to sustain the camp at Valley Forge, bursting like an avalanche through the British lines at Monmouth, scaling the terrific steeps of Stony Point, one of the most brilliant achievements; quelling a mutiny of unpaid troops by his prudence, assaulting Cornwallis with advantage, at Green Springs, with one-fifth of his number, defeating the British and Indians at Ogeechee, storming the redoubts at Yorktown, repulsing the savages and Tories at Sharon, entering Savannah and Charleston in triumph, and closing the war by receiving the allegiance of the disaffected and new titles for his services.

Again, in the field, he subdued the Indians, whose previous massacre of citizens and soldiers had filled the wide West with woe and terror. He returned to the seat of government and received a welcome which recalls the enthusiasm of those historic triumphs which swelled the shouting streets of ancient Rome. And after a half lifetime of public services, he died on duty. Such was Wayne. A man of neighborhood influences and household attractions and an absorbing love of country. A soldier by descent and genius, an oracle of discipline, a paragon of valor. Rigorous like Frederick, inspiring attachment like Napoleon, with the dash of Ney and the steadiness of MacDonald, pursuing with the zeal of Blucher, retreating with the care of Xenophon, generous in victory and self-denying in distress, he had all the requirements of a great captain.

All these things are abundantly established. By history written in different periods and in different places; by divers pens of enemies and friends, of foreigners and natives; by tradition, handed down through various families, associated with personal incidents and local scenes and battle relics and interwoven with the literature, the songs and music of the land from then till now; by the confidence of Franklin, who esteemed him in the very morning of his promise and procured him an agency in a distant, important colonization scheme, and was afterwards joined with him in committee for the public safety; by the constant friendship of Washington, who for nearly a score of years had him by his side or beneath his eye or under his command, in bivouac and battle, in the darkest seasons and the bitterest trials; who relied upon him as Æneas on Achates; who charged him with momentous duties; who commended him in public orders; who honored him with the chief command of the national army. By the repeated thanks of Congress, engrossed on record, and published to the country and the world. By the ever welcome voice of the chivalrous Fayette, speaking his praise from the shores of beautiful France. By the words of General Lee, deemed the wisest military critic of the day, pronouncing one of his exploits unparalleled in the past. By the united approbation of Greene and St. Clair, of Gates and Schuyler, the chief generals in the field; of Rush, the eminent civilian, and Morris, the great financier. By the voluntary applause of the people of contemporaneous and current times. But this bill seems an effort to overturn this mountain of evidence, to reverse the verdict of generations, and remove the settled landmarks of history. It seems intended as an arbitrary decree to fix a posthumous precedence, to confuse our patriotic associations, to disparage the object of our affections, and to rob us of our nightliest hero. And for what? To substitute another whose deeds are not so conspicuous, whose character is not so popular, whose name is not so familiar, and who was eminent chiefly as a Virginian. For there he had his home, before and during the Revolution. There he voted and debated in the House of Burgesses. There he preached the Gospel and left the pulpit for the field. And there he attained all his military titles and honors. He is not, therefore, within the purview of the law, for he was distinguished not as a Pennsylvanian, but as a citizen of Virginia.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

How a Mississippi Negro Secured a Bond of Over $200,000.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

Recently President Hayes appointed James Hill, a well-known colored man, Collector of Internal Revenue for this State. The holder of this important position is required to give a bond in the sum of $200,000. When Collector Hill was appointed a well-known carpet-bagger sneered, "Yes, the nigger has got the place, but he can't give the bond, and much good it will do him, that he worked so hard to get it." The carpet-bagger, who hates above all things to see a "nigger" have an office, was entirely mistaken. Mr. Hill returned to Mississippi, where he has a record for trustworthiness, and made this large bond with comparative ease. Gentlemen, without regard to party, freely put their names to it, proving that party and color do not make any great difference with the large majority of conservative people in this State. We are glad to be able to state that there is a rapid growth of good feeling between the races here. The Conservatives in the State are determined that the colored people shall have representation in official positions in proportion to the intelligent and capable among them, and any attempt to defeat this result by unfair means will certainly be prevented. Party bitterness is rapidly passing away, and if the carpet-baggers do not again revive it the colored people will soon be convinced that the interests of all residents of Mississippi are identical, and that the great majority of the people are earnestly in favor of their being treated with the utmost kindness and fairness.

Gen. Richard Taylor and Mr. Tilden.

(N. Y. Sun of Sunday.)

About a week ago Mr. Samuel J. Tilden called at Mr. Barlow's residence to inquire after the health of the General, whom he had known intimately for the past ten or twelve years. On hearing that the ex-Governor was below, Gen. Taylor asked to have him shown up at once. His attendants tried to dissuade him on the ground that in his critical condition the excitement of an interview would prove dangerous. The General insisted on seeing and conversing with his visitor, however, and Mr. Tilden was summoned to his bedside. The interview which followed was an affecting one. Mr. Tilden took the hand of the dying man and expressed his deep regret at seeing him in such a condition. Gen. Taylor pressed the Governor's hand in return, and thanked him for his sympathy.

Mr. Tilden gazed for a moment at the dying man's face, and then, bending over, kissed him upon the forehead.

"No man," he said to Gen. Taylor, "has ever had a wiser, truer, or more unselfish friend than you have been to me."

Mr. Tilden first met Gen. Taylor at the Philadelphia Convention, in 1866. He was struck with his candor, wit, and other engaging qualities, and the two speedily became warm friends. During his subsequent visits to the North, the General called frequently upon Mr. Tilden, and the friendship begun in 1866, ripened into a close intimacy. In the campaign of 1876 the General took a very active interest in Mr. Tilden's canvass, and was one of the most efficient workers in the contest that ended in his friend's election. Mr. Tilden entertained the highest opinion of Gen. Taylor's sagacity, and particularly esteemed him for his moderate and statesmanlike views upon the questions growing out of the late war.

The Man With the Gold Tooth.

"The man with the gold tooth" is at present the terror of the frontier. His real name is Middleton. He began his career as an outlaw in 1877 at Sidney, Nebraska, where he killed a man in a dance house, and in the courts of which place he was convicted of murder. He escaped from Sidney, organized a band of robbers, plundered, burnt and murdered until the fall of 1877, when he was lodged in jail, only to tunnel himself out with a coal scuttle. Reorganizing with fifty men he stole 3,000 head of cattle from the Ponca Indians. The robbery of a German settlement on the Elkhorn led to hot pursuit by a squad of horsemen. The trail was followed for three days. On the morning of the fourth day the Germans awoke to find their pickets murdered and every horse stolen. In firing at Sheriff Groner in Keith's ranch "the man with the gold tooth" shot off one of his own fingers, but escaped. He gets his name from a front upper tooth made entirely of gold. He is 35 years old, six feet tall and wears a fierce black moustache, under which the tooth shines like a grain of corn. Two needle guns, four revolvers and two dirks make up his armament.

Strange Story About Dean Stanley.

The New York *Catholic* says: "it is authoritatively announced that Dean Stanley, who recently visited this country, is about to join the Catholic Church. His sister, who was converted many years ago, has, since the death of his wife, assumed great sway over his mind, and has turned it toward the study of Catholicism, especially as enunciated in the works of Fenelon. The Dean has frequently refused a Bishopric, and has set himself up as the supporter, if not the defender, of all who have proclaimed themselves opponents of the Anglican Church, as Bishop Colenso, Dr. Voysey, and John Stuart Mill. It is an open secret that Dean Stanley was very favorably influenced by what he saw of the Church in America."

A Word to the Corpulent.

Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits and physical comforts. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. Sold by druggists.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Verdict Against a Bank—The Famous Indian Case.

Damages for Injuries—Sale of Southern Road—Legal Notes, Etc.

A case of interest to business men and bankers was tried in the Common Pleas No. 2. The plaintiff was Joseph Frankish and the defendant was the Penn Bank. The plaintiff had some $2,400 deposited in the defendant bank, but the money had been placed there by Thomas Gray, the plaintiff's agent in his own name, and against the express directions of the plaintiff, who had given orders to have it sent to Philadelphia. Gray presented a check for some $2,300 for which he received $100 in cash and a cashier's check for $2,200. This cashier's check was presented two days afterwards, by one Howells, and the money was paid to him. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover the money belonging to him, which had been placed in the bank, in the name of his agent. The jury found for the plaintiff for $228 10.

A STRUCK JURY.

The most important case to be tried during the May term, is the famous Indian ejectment case. This suit has been before the Courts for some years. It is an action brought by one Meister, who lately died in Michigan, for the possession of valuable property in Pittsburgh. He purchased the claim for the property from Cuba-You-Quit, an Indian girl, whom Mowry the owner of the estate married. The case was lost at its first trial here, upon the ruling of Judge McKennan that the marriage of Mowry to the Indian woman, Cuba-You-Quit, should, to be legal, conform to the statutes of Michigan. The ceremony did not do this. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of error upon this ruling, and that tribunal decided it in error, and so the case comes back for re-trial with the important point decided in favor of the plaintiff. The following struck jury has been appointed to serve on the case: Hon. W. H. Armstrong, attorney, Williamsport; Hon. Robert P. Allen, Williamspost; Jacob Rush, farmer, Jefferson; Gen. James A. Beaver, attorney, Bellefonte; Hon. W. H. Kountz, attorney, Somerset; D. D. Kurtz, attorney, New Castle; Gen. Jesse B. Merrill, attorney, Lock Haven; J. M. Miller, banker, Bellevilie; W. W. Patrick, banker, Pittsburgh; Dr. James Wallace, banker, New Castle; Hon. S. S. Blair, attorney, Hollidaysburg; T. H. Nevin, banker, Allegheny; H. Jacob, M. Campbell, gent, Johnstown; Jasper M. Thompson, banker, Uniontown; Hon. W. D. Brown, attorney, Warren; D. S. Atkinson, editor, Greensburg; Malcom Hay, attorney, Pittsburgh; Mathew Borland, farmer, Venice; Samuel Severance, gent, Allegheny; Thaddeus Banks, attorney, Hollidaysburg; Ephraim Buffington, farmer, Kittanning; Hon. G. W. Taylor, attorney, Indiana; G. W. S. Day, editor, Waynesburg; John A. Happer, farmer, Findleyville. The case will be tried by Judges Strong of Philadelphia, and McKennan of this city.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

A case of interest to workingmen was tried in the Common Pleas No. 2. It was an action brought by Elias Benner against Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., for damages for personal injuries. Benner was employed at the defendants' foundry and machine works, and received a serious injury in one of his shoulders by the fall of a heavy piece of metal, which, he claimed, was caused by the negligence of those who constructed the crane with which the metal was hoisted. The case was tried before Judge Ewing, who charged that the defendants were bound to use only ordinary care in the examination of machinery and the employment of workmen, and that if the defect in the machinery was not apparent on ordinary examination, the defendants were not responsible for any negligence, so far as it was concerned. Nor were they responsible for any negligence on the part of co-employes, but the person or persons who constructed the crane, he charged, were not co-employes of the defendant. The jury awarded the plaintiff $500 damages, and he has since made a motion for a new trial, not being satisfied with the amount.

WANT THE SALE SET ASIDE.

Messrs. William Espy and E. T. Schultz had an application made in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to have the last sale of the Pittsburgh Southern Railroad, to Hon. James H. Hopkins, set aside. The plaintiffs alleges that Mr. Hopkins told the bidders that the sale would pass no title to the property and franchises, as they were already sold on a writ of execution from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The plaintiffs allege that in consequence of this the road brought but $300, whereas it was worth $500,000. A rule to show cause why the sale should not be set aside was granted. Others have joined with the plaintiff in this suit since it was first entered.

The following sentences were passed in the Quarter Sessions Court since our last report: William Hein pleaded guilty of assault and battery and was sentenced one year to the Workhouse. Frank Breisinger pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was sentenced one year to the Workhouse. Edward Farrell pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was sentenced three months to the Workhouse. John H. Kelly, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny, was convicted on the first count and acquitted on the second. He was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and undergo a term of imprisonment of four years in the Penitentiary. James Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was sentenced three months to the Workhouse. Patrick Morrow, for cock fighting, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. George W. Shannon pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. To another indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, the same defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined two hundred dollars, in default of which he was sentenced thirty days to jail.

LEGAL NOTES.

The Grand Jury adjourned on Monday. Among the last cases before it were the Maggie Heil infanticide case and the McGowan embezzlement case, in both of which true bills were granted. The jury submitted a presentment speaking in high terms of the public institutions and urges legislation for the creation of a Recorders Court, for the trial of petty cases.

Lawrence Gorman, a minor, by his next friend, brought an action for damages against the city of Pittsburgh, to recover for personal injuries received by falling in a hole on Chestnut alley, Thirteenth ward. He claims $50,000.

In Common Pleas No. 2, from January, 1876, to January, 1879, 1,102 verdicts were rendered. In Common Pleas No. 1, 1,262 verdicts were rendered during the same period.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.
ap19:2W

How to Pay the City Debt.

Make every man that coughs more than ten times a day pay five cents into the City Treasury. It would soon be overflowing, but taxation in that way would soon stop, as all the people know that a 50-cent bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup would end all the coughing in less than a week. d&W

THE ARMY BILL.

The Debate in the Senate on Troops at the Polls.

Speeches of Blaine, Withers, Wallace, Beck and Others.

MONDAY'S DEBATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance within a mile of a polling place of any person armed with deadly weapons of any kind, and Mr. BLAINE addressed the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. WITHERS.

Mr. WITHERS said the statement of the Senator from Maine of so few soldiers found in the States of Mississippi and Virgina was a futile attempt to divert attention from facts lying at the foundation of our institutions. Such remarks as those of the Senotor would not produce much effect on either the Senate or the country. It was not a question to be decided, whether there were soldiers enough to dominate and control elections, but whether, under the operation of existing laws, it was not possible for the Executive to distribute and use the soldiery so as to destroy the freedom of elections.

The Senator from Maine stated that the issue the Democrats made was false, slanderous and scandalous. Without pausing to criticize the peculiar expressions which the Senator thought proper to use, he (Withers) would simply say it was no false issue when they proposed to repeal a law allowing troops to be used in elections guarded only by their commander. It was no false issue to say there could be no free election in the presence of troops, and they had no right to say how men should vote. The preservation of peace at the polls should be left to the control of States where the Constitution left it. The points made by the Senator from Maine were simply on a bill not before the Senate. Nobody on the Democratic side, as far as he knew, had ever laid down the proposition that the President should not exercise his constitutional power to veto a bill. The Senator from Maine said the course of the Democrats was audacity of revolution, but how could this be when the bill simply proposed to make appropriations for the support of the army with the condition as to the use of troops annexed. This was clearly in the power of the House and Senate to approve. Here the agency of Congress ended. The Democrats did not propose to shape their course as to what may or may not be the position of the President. He should not attempt to take away a particle of the spinal marrow attempted to be given to the President by the Senator from Maine. He would not interfere with any agency to infuse strength to his spinal cord.

REPLY OF MR. WALLACE TO BLAINE.

Mr. WALLACE, in reply to Mr. Blaine, said that this bill came from a committee. It did not come from a secret consultation of Democrats. He spoke thus clearly because he was one of the members of the committee. He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committee to give the reasons for the insertion of the section of the bill disputed by the Senator from Maine. The bill came here from the House, was taken to the clerk's desk and thence was sent to the Committee on Appropriations. It had been reported back from that committee. This was the very bill, almost in word and letter, that was reported by the Committee of Conference during the last session, and would have been agreed to by the two houses and passed but for their disagreement on the amendments.

THE ISSUE OF THE BILL.

The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from principles which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made the people bear subjection of the civil to military power, the suspension of *habeas corpus* and the presence of armed troops at the polls. These pass away with the necessity that produce them. The single issue in this bill was, shall the Executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence was a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It came to us from England, and is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests in the States. The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. This is, said Mr. Wallace, the only issue in the contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand; by it we fall. It is whether the Federal Government shall place troops at the polls or whether the States, free from Federal interference, shall preserve peace and secure free elections. I repeat, the placing of troops at the polls is a menace, a threat, and no free people can bear it. In the Bill of Rights of nearly every State "free elections" are guaranteed, while no such power is given to the Federal Government in the Constitution. The statues of many States assert and protect this right.

In 1803, Pennsylvania asserted it by statute. New York, Maryland and many others have like provisions. No attempt was made by the Federal Government until it was exercised in the border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force alone. It became oppression, and in 1864, Senator Powell of Kentucky, introduced the act of 1865. As introduced, it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of evil. The Judiciary Committee reported against he bill on its passage. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, inserted the word "giving troops power to keep the peace at the polls." Every Republican voted for this and every Democrat against it. Troops at the polls and free elections are incompatible. Power by law to the Executive of a State or Republic to place troops at the polls is anegation of the system.

We propose, Mr. Wallace said, to maintain the American system of free elections; to restore civil power control over all the machinery of the Government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No Senator will deny the right of its value. None assert that troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1864 was the first instance of the mail clad hand of the Federal Government at the ballot box.

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting), does the Senator present the idea that the amendments put on by Republican Senators were to control elections in Kentucky where Democrats had the right to vote? Or will he accept the suggestion that it was to keep rebel Kentuckians from coming back to control elections? Or were they Democratic voters who fought against the Union under Jeff Davis and came back to defeat Union voters.

Mr. WALLACE, resuming, said, the Senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that Federal power was a war power.

Mr. WALLACE said the people want free elections, without a shadow or substance of military power, whether State or Federal. He wanted provisions of the Constitution to be the law of the land in the name of the people he in part represented. He asked that this menace be removed, and that the State have control in the preservation of peace at the polls, as they should. Even in poor, down-trodden Mexico, when our troops were there in 1847, a request was made that they should not appear at the polls, as it might be supposed they were there to control the election in progress. Our military commander obeyed the laws of Mexico.

Free election was impossible if we put it in the power of the President to send armed men to the polls. He did not care whether there was only one soldier to two or twenty thousand square miles. That one soldier acted under the authority of military power, and the man in a blue coat, with a gun in his hand, was the representative of forty millions of people. We propose to take the bayonet away from the ballot. We propose to restore to civil power its absolute control over military power. We propose to restore to the American people their own system. We neither seek to coerce the executive nor submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of legislative power "to raise and support armies, to make rules and to enact laws," and we follow our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of troops. Cannot the lawmaking power say how they should be employed? We violate no provision of the Constitution. No one pretends we do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us.

Four propositions can be affirmed:

First—The right to place legislation for the protection of the rights of the people upon money bills belongs to the legislative branch, and cannot be denied by any other branch of the Government. We are the judges of our powers and duties in this regard. Our judgment cannot be impugned by the Executive or Judiciary. They may criticise the subject matter but not the form.

Second—This right is sanctioned by the practice of Congress for many years. The Revised Statutes, under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army, contain 278 sections. Of these 92 came directly from appropriation acts.

Third—It is sustained by a precedent as old as the time of Charles the First, and no power dreams of denying its possession by the Commons.

Fourth—The legislation proposed is constitutional and necessary, and violates no right of any branch of the Federal Government. We have no right to assume that any feature of the bill will meet disapproval anywhere.

NO THREATS TO DENY SUPPLIES.

The bill makes no threat to deny supplies. Let us look at this subject of coercion. The President, Senate and House are independent, each in its sphere. Each possesses a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto on the other, while that of the Executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a House bill because of objectionable matter, and makes its removal a condition for its passage, it coerces the House to that extent. It has this right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its Constitutional right to judge of the measure. This right is vital; the check invaluable. The same is true of the Executive negative upon legislative power. If the Executive dissents and on reconsideration there are not two-thirds, the Legislasive branch may decline to act. It has this right or it has no independence of action. It alone for itself must judge of the fitness, necessity and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the executive, nor can the executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode, the will of the majority would be controlled by the minority. The patronage of an unscrupulous President and minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by a constitutional negative. The defensive power of non-action is the protection of the liberty of the people Mr. Clay in 1817 expressly asserted the right of non-action by legislative power. It has limits to its use. It is an appeal to the people. Its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or hasty legislation is invaluable, but it was never intended nor used to keep a yoke on the people or prevent the repeal of a statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down the rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose, the people will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on military power. That duty is placed upon us. In the interest of the people we must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the Government, bring the military to strict subordination to the civil power, permit a free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot, and expunge the standing menace upon free institutions.

Mr. WALLACE, in the course of his remarks asked whether the Senator from Maine, or any other Senator would deny the right to restore to the people their own system of free election. Would the Senator deny it belonged to the people. If not, why not restore it? The Senator from Maine said there are so many troops, and you have not been interfered with, but there is a law which gives the President power to interfere at elections. Nobody contends that partisan control is right. The Senator from Maine said that this bill was the dictate of the Democratic caucus, but he (Wallace) asserted that no caucus ever saw this bill. It was the production of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting) said the admission came from the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) that a committee of the Democratic caucus was preparing these measures. It was an issue of fact between the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Blaine read from the *Congressional Record* in support of his assertion.

Mr. WALLACE, resuming, repeated that no Democratic caucus ever saw the pending bill, and, in conclusion, repeated that its only object was to restore to the people the rights of which they had been deprived.

Mr. LOGAN obtained the floor but gave way to Mr. FERRY, who moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

SENATOR BECK ON TUESDAY.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Logan addressed the Senate.

Mr BECK took the floor at the close of Logan's remarks, and said:

Mr. Beck said he had reason to rely upon the good intentions of the President, whose policy had been the reverse of that adopted by his predecessor. He quoted from President Hayes' inaugural address and said the liberal spirit there shown had been followed out so far, and would probably continue to be, in spite of the clamor about revolution. What had been done since the South "captured the Capital" that had not been for the good of the whole country? Have we not opposed corruption, maintained local self-government and equal rights, sought to make civil power superior to the military, demanded fair trials by jury, honest elections conducted by the States themselves, and upheld the just powers of the Federal Government in all great national affairs that reach beyond State lines? If a true comparison were drawn between the condition of the Southern States now, and their condition some years ago, the speech of the gentleman from Illinois (Logan) would fall to the ground before the truth of the case. He alluded to the condition of Arkansas to which his friend (Garland) had restored free government, and said other States could be named to support his assertion. The negroes of the South had learned that Democrats were their true friends and were no longer deceived by specious promises of the other party. The Democratic party had stood by the negro and now stand by him, and, if let alone, will bring him up to the highest civilization of which he is capable at the earliest possible moment.

Alluding to the statement made by Mr. Blaine yesterday, Mr. Beck said it was not Democrats who were disgracing America by denouncing these measures and creating an impression abroad that we live under military despotism. That party want to remove that which all men everywhere denounce, for he had never seen a man yet who did not denounce the use of the military at the polls except in cases of the direst necessity. Europe and America had heard the present Secretary of State, when General De Trobriand invaded the legislative hall of Louisiana and drove out her representatives, denounce that action and point out its dangerous tendency.

Mr. Beck quoted from Evarts' speech at Cooper Institute, January 12, 1875, at a meeting called to consider the action of troops in Louisiana; also from a speech made in the Senate by Seward, in 1856, in which he pointed out the danger of relying on the army to enforce the laws, and said the best warrant for the making and maintenance of just laws was an enlightened public opinion.

Mr. Beck alluded to the fact that Gen. Gilbert broke up a Democratic Convention in Kentucky in 1863, with three or four soldiers. They were not afraid of those few men, but they submitted because the United States Government was behind the soldiers. During that summer, martial law was proclaimed in Kentucky, and military officers were sent to the polls and closed them, refusing to allow votes to be cast for loyal men. Charles A. Wickliffe, formerly Postmaster General of the United States, was a Democratic candidate for Governor. He had been in Congress and voted money to carry on the war, but United States troops prevented votes from being cast for him, and yet it has been asserted here that there had never been restraint by military power at the polls.

Mr. HOAR—That was in the war.

Mr. BECK—Kentucky at that time was paying her taxes to the Federal Government and had sixty thousand or eighty thousand men in the Federal army.

Mr. Beck went on to say that President Lincoln himself had on one occasion been obliged to interfere and partly rescind orders given to General Schenck in Maryland because of the abuse made of the military. Reverting to Blaine's statement that the cry against military despotism was likely to injure the country, Mr. Beck said the Democrats were not alone in denouncing the administration of affairs by Republicans. He quoted from the remarks of Stanley Matthews in the Liberal Convention of 1872, composed of men who had been Republicans in which Matthews denounced the action of the Government especially in its use of the military power. An address was issued by that convention that was no doubt read all over the world, and nothing that any Democrat had ever said could surpass that denunciation by former Republicans, of the party which they had been obliged on account of its bad actions to leave.

Mr. Beck here yielded to a motion to adjourn and he will conclude his speech to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. BECK continued his remarks from yesterday. He read a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hoar denouncing the alleged Democratic program as unconstitutional and revolutionary, and then said the Democrats were not proposing either to coerce the President or to prevent the President from coercing them; nor were they setting up revolutionary measures or endeavoring to pass acts which would deprive the President from using the army for constitutional purposes. All they proposed to do, as would be seen by the sixth section of the bill, was to say to the President he should not recall troops from the frontier, or where they were placed to prevent invasion from abroad, to be used merely for political purposes, and that while the Courts were open and all the Judiciary machinery working in harmony with them, he should not use troops except on the call of the Governor or Legislature of a State in an emergency contemplated by the Constitution; nor should he use troops against the public will. The Democrats further said the money of the taxpayers should not be so expended as to enable the President to use troops for political purposes. "If this," Mr. Beck said, "was revolution, let the Senators make the most of it."

The Republicans, Mr. Beck said, had threatened to appeal to the people against the action of Democrats, but Democrats would also appeal to the people whose States could keep the peace with their own militia, marshals and sheriffs without Federal intervention from Washington, and without marshals, deputy marshals and supervisors, no matter how immaculate they might be, from John Davenport down.

Mr. Beck retorted upon the Republican charge of revolutionary action by referring to the law of 1868, which, he said was so framed that the acts of Congress declared by any Circuit Court of the United States null and void were sustained unless two thirds of the judges of the Supreme Court should agree in pronouncing them unconstitutional. He also referred to the manner in which the Thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery was ratified as affording another example of Republican revolution. He quoted numerous precedents to show that it was not unusual to attach legislation on general appropriation bills. Among them it was seen that the law relating to supervisors and deputy marshals was amended on an appropriation bill by a Republican Congress, and that the celebrated Drake amendment which annulled decisions of the Supreme Court was made a part of an appropriation bill.

In conclusion of his remarks, he said the history of the Republican rule showed it to be the duty of Democrats to curtail the military power of the country.

PASSAGE AT ARMS BETWEEN HOAR AND BECK.

Mr. HOAR said that the Senator from Kentucky yesterday stated that his reason for addressing the Senate was to reply to the charge made by him (Hoar). The Senator had touched on many topics, but had avoided with great care to answer the charge regarding previous utterances in the Senate; that the Senator had complained that he was charged with being revolutionary because of a purpose to repeal or revise a certain section of the Revised Statutes with regard to the use of the army. Now, said Mr. Hoar, no one had characterized such a purpose as revolutionary, because general legislation had been attached to appropriation bills a thousand times. The Senator had declared that if the President did not sign a bill of which he disapproved he would refuse to make appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. The question which he (Hoar) wished to put was this, did the Senator now stand by this position, or did he abandon it? Did he stand by the declaration or back out?

Mr. BECK replied that he had no more right to assume that the President would refuse to sign a bill than the Senator from Massachusetts. He had no knowledge of the President's views on the subject, but he had, in every speech he made, expressed his belief that the President would sign the bill, as he ought to do. What he did say toward the adjournment of the late Congress, was that Democratic conferees on the two bills that failed, seemed to agree, and he agreed with them that if an extra session must be called, much as it was to be regretted, the very moment it was called committees of both Houses would be organized and separate bills would be framed and passed as soon as possible, asking the President of the United States to agree with Representatives of the States and people. These bills would provide that armed soldiers should not be allowed to approach the polls for the purpose of keeping the peace; that there should be an honest jury obtained in the courts of the United States in all cases where the rights and liberties of the citizens were involved, and that the States should be allowed to conduct their own elections in their own way, free from all Federal interference. He further said on that occasion when these laws were submitted to the President for his approval, as they would be, and approved by him, the present Congress would, in his opinion, pass every appropriation bill and adjourn. If, however, the President, in the exercise of the power vested in him should see fit to veto the bills thus presented to him, then he had no doubt these same amendments would again be made part of the Appropriation bills, and it would be for the President to determine whether he would block the wheels of Government and refuse to accept the necessary appropriations rather than allow representatives of the people to repeal odious laws which they regard as subserve of their rights and privileges. He also said at that time, whether that course was right or wrong, it would be adopted, and no doubt adhered to, no matter what happened with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR arose, when Mr. BECK told him to keep his seat, to sit down until he was through with what he had to say. He said the language of the Senator from Massachusetts was almost impertinent. He had never threatened the President. He said the Democrats would tender bills to the President fairly and honestly, and he thought the President would sign them. If not, the responsibility would rest on his head and on the heads of those who were asking the President to veto them. If the President should veto them, he (Beck) would consult the wisest and best men of his party and others, when the lamentable time came, as to what his own duty should be, and they would act as the best interests of the American people required. He hoped the emergency would never arise. It should not. But if it did, he hoped there would be patriotism, integrity and intelligence enough among them to devise ways and means to remove the troubles out of the way. He repeated he never made the threat. He said the responsibility would rest with the President and his party friends who in advance are endeavoring to make the President step out of his way when there was no purpose to interfere with the President or judiciary. The utterances as to what the President would do were individual opinions, mere idle words. The President's duty was to consider a bill fairly and deliberately, and act accordingly.

Mr. HOAR replied the Senator from Kentucky avoided, he would not say evaded, reading substantial and important sentences of his speech. Now, the Senator said, that if the President should veto the bill, he would consult wise men not from the East but from the South.

Mr. BECK—I shall not trouble the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR resumed, and after briefly stating what the Senator from Kentucky had said, repeated his question whether the Senator adheres to his purpose to refuse to make a necessary appropriation to carry on the Government should the President disapprove or veto the legislation proposed? He (Hoar) had denounced such a purpose as revolutionary, but he had not denounced the mere putting of legislation on appropriation bills. The program of the Democrats said in effect to the President, "You and the judiciary shall have no pay. There shall be no postoffice and courts and army if you do not approve our measures."

Mr. BECK replied: The difficulty about the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was what he did not care to say till now, namely, simply not the truth. He never said Democrats would block the wheels of the Government if the President thought fit to veto the bill in the exercise of his power. What he said last session was to show what would follow if the Senate should refuse to assent to amendments of the House to the two bills which failed to become laws. He never uttered the words the Senator from Massachusetts endeavored to put into his mouth. What he said was to induce the Senate to recede and not force an extra session. The Senator from Massachusetts was trying to make it appear that he (Beck) would refuse to pass appropriation bills if the President should not approve the business presented to him. The Senator was trying to make a false impression.

GROWING WARMER.

Mr. HOAR remarked he did not propose to be diverted from making his point by plantation manners, here or elsewhere.

Mr. BECK—As that remark is so original, it ought to be noted.

Mr HOAR—In reply to Mr. Beck said that the Senator from Kentucky, while heretofore undertaking to read from his (Beck's) speech, omitted essential parts of it.

Mr. BECK (interrupting) said he had made his final reply.

Mr. HOAR remarked that the Senator had to-day read from his speech in a tone of voice and manner which had alarmed nobody.

Mr. BECK—Read it again. It is a good speech and you can read well.

Mr. HOAR—The Senator was speaking of the purpose of the House in case a majority of the Senate refused to accede certain provisions of the House.

Mr. BECK—And the Senator said I was speaking of the purpose of Democrats in case of the President's refusal to approve our bills.

Mr. HOAR—Resuming, said he would not extend to the Senator the same treatment he did to him by asking him to sit down. The purpose which the Senator undertook to report from the House was two fold: First, what the House would do if the Senate disagreed with them about the matter of general legislation. It was, that, under their constitutional right, they would refuse to make appropriations to carry on the Government. If the dominant party should insist on their disagreement, and further, the Senator said, under the view he presented, it was for the President to determine whether the wheels of government shall stop. The Senator from Ohio (Thurman) regarded the matter in the same light, saying they claimed the right exercised by the House of Commons and would not vote the money of the people unless coupled by measures for redress of grievances. Did the Senator from Kentucky mean that they had the right under a written constitution to wrest power from the President? He (Hoar) had read the language of the Senator, and had asked the Senator if the position he took at a former session had been abandoned, or was it his purpose to abandon it.

Mr. DAWES addressed the Senate. He said the measures under discussion were not the cause but the incident of a great popular feeling among the people. The present administration had taken the South at its word, and upon promise that if left to itself it would restore peace and harmony within its borders and protect colored men in their rights, had adopted a new plan of reconstruction and reconciliation. What had been the result? The promise made by the South had been broken and the colored men to-day had not a single representative in the other House where formerly they were represented by several of their own race. He referred to the dangerous theory of State rights, which could be seen underlying these attempts to deprive the General Government of the right given it by the Constitution to regulate elections for Representatives. He denounced that theory, and upheld the idea that we are a nation, not a Confederation of States.

Mr. EATON inquired of Mr. Dawes whether Daniel Webster had not called this a Confederacy of States.

Mr. DAWES replied he was not aware that he had, but he knew the Constitution called it a nation.

HAMPTON SWORN IN.

At this point, Mr. Dawes yielded to Mr. Butler, who stated his colleague, Wade Hampton, was present, and ready to take his seat. Hampton, on crutches, was led forward by Mr. Butler and sworn in by the President *pro tem.* (Thurman), taking the modified oath.

A lively passage took place between Blaine and Eaton, in which the former quoted speeches of Webster where he said this is not a Confederacy of States but a nation.

Mr WITHERS said he would ask the Senate to insist on longer daily sessions until the Army bill is disposed of, and also stated it was desired a vote should be arrived at before the middle of next week.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

McGUIRE'S NEW TRUSS ROOMS.

Rupture Skillfully Treated—Approved Mechanical Appliances on Hand—A Lady Attendant in Ladies' Apartment.

Mr. John McGuire, who has gained a wide reputation by his skillful and successful treatment of obstinate cases of rupture, has opened new rooms at 33 Fifth avenue. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and being centrally located are easy of access to the public. There are separate aparatments for ladies where an experienced lady is in attendance. Mr McGuire devotes his entire time to the business, and as he has had large experience understands it in all its details. All can easily understand the secret of his success when it is remembered he does not spend only his spare moments in this business and the greater portion of his time at something else, but he devotes his entire time to it, and thus has become skillful and learned all about the nature and treatment of rupture, the benefits of whose experience are enjoyed by his patients.

He has on hand a great variety of approved mechanical appliances, which he has selected with great care. By the use of these appliances he has worked wonders. All the afflicted are invited to call and enjoy the benefits of his treatment. Those who have become discouraged and despair of ever obtaining relief can find relief here. Send or call for instructions and rules for measurement, prices, etc.

Queer Legislative Doings in La.

The action of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana in passing an act to repeal the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company has been announced in the papers; but it appears that the injury intended to an institution which has paid by contract hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep the doors of the far-famed Charity Hospital open for the sick and suffering cannot be accomplished. The Supreme Court of the United States has always maintained that the sanctity of such contracts cannot be violated, and hence, for twenty-five years from its organization in **1868**, it will continue its work of usefulness and benevolence. The Louisiana State Lottery Company draws, next month, its **108**th monthly grand distribution at New Orleans, and an application to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, will secure any information desired. WW

AFTER THE CZAR.

A Would-be Assassin Fires Two Shots at Him Within Two Paces.

The Czar Escapes Without the Slightest Scratch.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The would-be assassin of the Czar is now undergoing examination. The full official account of the affair says:

"Towards eight o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing a military cap with cockade, advanced towards him, and as the Emperor approached nearer, drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his captors, fired another shot, slightly wounding a person in the crowd.

THE CZAR ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED.

"The great throng of people which had assembled, enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia.

THE PRESENT THE THIRD ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

"The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. He has not suffered the least ill effect from the attempt upon his life. Afterward, he drove, still without escort, to Kasan Cathedral, to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving congratulations of the officials of the Empire at noon, the Czar was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion he said: 'This is the third time God has saved me.'

THE ASSAILANT.

"It is supposed the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employe of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the Internationals."

"The Sultan and all European sovereigns have telegraphed their congratulations.

TWO SHOTS FIRED AT THE EMPEROR.

"The Emperor's assailant gives his name as Skolof. He is a retired functionary of the Ministry of Finance, and is about thirty years old. He fired at the Emperor within two paces. After the first shot, the Emperor approached Skolof, who fired again and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting. An officer of *gen d'armerie*, with a drawn sword, pursued Skolof. Three more men then joined in pursuit. Skolof fired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective. Finally, a gentleman knocked Skolof down, and held him until he was secured by the officers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Department of State to-day received a telegram from the United States Charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg, announcing that this morning an attempt was made on the Emperor's life while he was walking near the palace. The assassin discharged five shots at the Czar, but none of them took effect.

Secretary Evarts has telegraphed the United States Minister to Russia to convey to the Czar President Hayes' congratulations upon his escape from assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—Replying to the congratulatory address of the Marshal of Nobility, the Czar said he wished, notwithstanding all that had happened, to continue to act in accordance with the laws; but the audacity of recent attempts at assassination forced him against his will to take extraordinary measures, not for himself, but for all, for society, for Russia.

The name of the would-be assassin of the Czar is Alexander Solieveff. He is a schoolmaster of Trogpez, Government of Pleskov. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. The Prosecutor General, Senator Leontreff, charged with the preliminary inquiry, has begun his labors. The belief that the prisoner took poison is erroneous. He was severely injured by the populace, who would have killed him but for the police.

Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, left Monday for London to present letters of recall.

ROME, April 16.—The Pope has sent congratulations to the Czar on his escape from assassination.

VIENNA, April 16.—The Nihilists abducted the Governor of Chakoff on April 3d as a hostage for leniency to prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

News at the National Capital, Political and Otherwise.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The movement made by General Bragg on Saturday to abolish the Southern Claims Commission will be renewed by him when the Legislative bill is again considered. The chances are that the Commission will be legislated out of existence, for the reason that it has really completed its work, and has been continued in existence for the past two years solely to pay the Commissioners fat salaries, and not with any view of benefiting honest claimants. General Bragg is of the opinion that the Republican party has used this Commission to adjudicate such claims as would insure Republican votes in the South. Inasmuch as the Republicans have made such a harrowing cry about Rebel claims, he wants to give its members a chance to vote with him to sweep out the only tribunal which grinds such claims out. He says if the Republicans will vote for his proposition there are enough Democrats who will go with him to give Southern claims a quietus forever, but he is very much afraid they will not.

NATIONAL BANKS VS. GREENBACKS.

A resolution has been prepared and will be offered in the House for the appointment of a commission to examine into the workings of the National Banking system, with a view to bringing before Congress such information as would be valuable in maturing legislation that will be attempted for the abolishment of the system. The proposition originates with the Greenbackers, but it is said to have the approval of the majority of the Democrats. In order not to run the risk of defeat by not obtaining a sufficient two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for the passage of such resolution, it will be introduced for reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which can report it at any time for passage by a majority vote.

EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

The expense account of the United States Senate for the eight months from July 1, 1878, to March 4, 1879, has been presented to the Senate by Mr. Gorham, the outgoing Secretary, and it is shown that during that time it cost the Government for the support of the Senate:

Clerks of Committees and pages	$20,469 00
Stationery for Senators	8,081 87
Horses and mail wagons	2,977 00
New furniture and repairing same	8,638 53
Fuel, &c	5,489 73
Capitol Police	8,425 00
Salary and mileage of Senators (8 months)	301,000 00
Salaries of officers of Senate	134,120 00
Contingent expenses	143,657 83
Total	$632,836 96

The Teller Investigating Committee cost $18,174 08.

The committee to reorganize the army cost $5,252 67.

The commission to consider the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department cost the Government $5,882 75, and was a waste.

It will be seen from the above that the Senate expenses for eight months aggregate $632,836 96, or at the rate of nearly one million dollars per annumn. This makes it the most expensive legislative body of its size on earth. These figures show that they use an average of one thousand dollars' worth of stationery per month, for instance, or twelve thousand dollars' worth per annum. At the present low price of stationery how they can use so much is one of the many mysteries of the Government.

A CALL FOR RELIEF.

The people of the United States, burdened with enormous debts and oppressed by a system of taxation and finance which has prostrated all industries, and is rapidly confiscating the property of the masses and tending to general bankruptcy, have, with a view to their relief, placed the power of Federal legislation, for the first time in nearly twenty years, in the hands of the Democratic party. That some efficient measures of relief may be speedily inaugurated, the undersigned ask our colleagues in the Senate and the House of Representatives to unite with us in responding to the demands of our constituents by appropriate legislation at the present session of Congress. Let us show to the oppressed producers, wage men, business men, taxpayers and debtors, that we are alive to their grievances and prompt to relieve them. By a fortunate circumstance we have it in our power nine months earlier than we had expected to show the people that they made no mistake in placing their trust in the hands of the grand old party which was organized by Jefferson as the friend of equal rights and the foe of all forms of monopoly, favoritism and oppression. The public credit must be kept inviolate, but it can be best maintained by a strict adherence to public contracts, by a system of currency which will promote instead of destroying the industries of the people, and by methods of revenue which will, as far as practicable, make all who enjoy the blessings of the Government bear, according to their means, an equal share of its burden.

Jas. R. Chalmers, Miss.	H. H. Muldrow, Miss.
J. C. S. Blackburn, Ky.	E. John Ellis, La.
Edward S. Bragg, Wis.	Van H. Manning, Miss.
Casey Young, Tenn.	W. R. Myers, Ind.
Olin Williams, Texas.	Geo. N. Ladd, Me.
Emery Speir, Ga.	Robert L. Taylor, Tenn.
W. H. Felton, Ga.	P. B. Thompson, Jr., Ky.
Henry Parsons, Ga.	Alex. H. Stephens, Ga.
John M. Bright, Tenn.	H. L. Smith, N. J.
Thomas Turner, Ky.	W. C. Whitthorne, Tenn.
Chas. E. Hooker, Miss.	O. R. Singleton, Miss.
E. J. Ellis, Md.	Robt. B. Vance, N. C.
J. E. Cravens, Ark.	D. B. Culberson, Texas.
Thos. Ewing, Ohio.	Geo. W. Geddes, Ohio.
A. J. Warner, Ohio.	W. D. Hill, Ohio.
Henry L. Dickey, Ohio.	Gibson Atherton, Ohio.
Benj LeFevre, Ohio.	J. A. McMahon, Ohio.
J. W. Singleton, Ill.	W. W. Springer, Ill.
R. W. Townshend, Ill.	Morgan R. Wise, Penn.
J. W. Ryan, Penn.	A. W. Coffroth, Penn.
Hendr. B. Wright, Pa.	R. R. Bachman, Penn.
J. B. Elam, La.	

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Sherman is now preparing the terms upon which he will sell four per cents. This sale will be open to all. There will be no contracts made other than will be contained in a circular soon to be issued. If the Syndicate wants to procure $50,000,000 of the four per cents for the foreign market, it can do so, but upon the same terms that anybody else could procure the same amount. There is a demand for four per cents from all quarters. A sufficient amount to wipe out about $194,000,000 of ten-forties will soon be taken. The termination of the operation will probably be Secretary Sherman's last work in connection with refunding the National debt. The next bonds subject to call are the five per cents of 1881, or a time beyond the term of service of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CAT IN THE MEAL.

The statement which is being circulated from this point that General Grant will decline to be the Republican candidate in 1880 is believed to have had its origin with Secretary Sherman's friends, who are alarmed at the strength Grant has shown by recent interviews in the New York *Times*, and the object now is to counteract his growing strength by assuming, without authority, to say that he will not make the race, but he will, all the same, much to Sherman's disgust.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The Coinage Committee of the House will hold a meeting to-morrow, and report a bill for the free coinage of silver in unlimited quantities. Under the order adopted a few days ago by the House, the Coinage Committee can report at any time, and the disposition is to give Hayes a chance to veto a free coinage silver bill.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The following list of representatives of the present Congress whose seats are to be contested, together with the names of contestants was furnished the House to-day by Clerk Adams and submitted by Speaker Randall immediately before adjournment: From the Sixth Massachusetts district Benton against Loring; from the Twentieth Pennsylvania, Curtin against Yocum; from the First North Carolina, Yates against Martin; from the Second North Carolina, O'Hara against Kitchen; from the Second South Carolina, Mackey against O'Connor; from the Fourth Alabama, Haralson against Shelley; from the Third Louisiana, Herbert against Acklen; from the Third Louisiana, Merchant against Acklen; from the Second Arkansas, Bradley against Slemons; from the Second Florida, Bisbee against Hull; from the Third Minnesota, Donnelly against Washburn; from the State of Oregon, McDowell against Whiteaker.

Indian Story of Custer's Death.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

An Indian account of the death of Custer will not, I think, prove uninteresting. The Indians say that, after the general stampede, Custer tried to rally his men around him. He waved his pistol in the air and shot it off twice, to attract his men. Two or three gathered around him, but, as the Indians continued to advance, one of the soldiers tried to run away. Custer fired at him and killed him, and then, seeing the case quite hopeless, the Indians gathering around from all parts, turned his revolver on himself, preferring to die by his own hand. The Indians say that they think this person was Custer, as he was a chief; but they are not certain of the fact. Rain-in-the-Face took a soldier prisoner, but he was not allowed to live long, as he was killed at a dance that followed the fight. The Indians here all agree on one thing—that the number of Indians killed in the fight was thirty-six; they give their names.

A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says the trial of two Indians arrested for the murder of Brown at Sitka, resulted in one being acquitted. The other was convicted of murder in the first degree.

HARRISBURG.

The Riot Bill Finally Defeated in the House by a Vote of 101 to 98.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE RIOT BILL AGAIN DEFEATED.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The Legislative agony is over. The Riot Damage bill of four millions was again voted down in the House this morning, and the crowd which has rendered locomotion almost impossible for the last week on the floor of the House, are now flying home on the express trains.

EFFORTS TO BUY VOTES UNSUCCESSFUL.

For once, the smell of money failed to entice a majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature, jelly-caked as it was between the solicitations of good men and honest advocates. The steal in the belly of the bill stuck out too prominently, the price of votes ran up too rapidly to escape the criticism even of those who have suffered by such transactions, and the dose revolted them. When Dewoody was told that there was $1,000 in the bill by the holding up of one finger, then two thousand, then three, the rapid rise in the market alarmed him as to the desperation of those engaged in buying it through.

When Smith of Berks, was first gently approached with the intimation that there was $500 in the bill for him, and when to convince his obtuseness he was told almost every day that there was $1,500 and upwards, it roused his Dutch obstinacy and he would have none of it.

When these rumors would reach the ears of men like Tom Bradford of Beaver, the determination to vote the bill down in whatever shape it might be presented was more fully shown. "We must first show the Pennsylvania railroad" said Bradford "that they can't buy the Legislature, then we will discuss the riot bill," the general response to Bradford's short sermon on the Democratic side was "yes that's what I say."

Young Graff of Armstrong, stood up with his room mate—Bradford, although a tremendous pressure was brought to bear on him. His father's partners, his cousins' friends until pale with agitation he was forced to retreat from his desk near the door and seek that non-interference which a position in the middle of the hall afforded.

Hallowell of Montgomery, did his best against it, on account of the dishonest men who supported it.

FEELING OF MEMBERS ON THE BILL.

Dewoody of Venango, was opposed to the large amount (four millions) and aggravated at the friends of the bill for not showing some conciliation sooner. When he heard that $5,000 had been offered to young Truby for his vote, Dewoody rushed down to his room, "My God, young man, your whole life depends upon this," said Dewoody, "don't do it."

Mr. Kahle, the other representative from Clarion, voted steadily against the measure from the first, and it is perhaps to Kahle's example, and Dewoody's precepts that young Truby voted as he did. It was generally believed that he was in the midst of "a terrible temptation." Five thousand dollars for a single vote (if that *was* offered) *is* a terrible temptation.

Frank Porter of Lycoming, a square-jawed, raft-runner from Lycoming, voted against it all the time. "Bring your bill here" said he, "with the definite amount named in it as decided or allowed by some court, then I will vote for it."

Graham of Butler, had an amendment embodying Porter's views ready to offer, "Let the Courts find out and tell us what the loss was, and then let the Pennsylvania Railroad Company file its acceptance of the new Constitution and act accordingly, and I will vote the last dollar to pay the honest amount."

Brant of Greene, agreed with Graham and in his native eloquent way canvassed steadily against the bill. Cassiday of Carbon, was also conspicuously against it, as was also Drum, the only straight out Democrat from Luzerne. Gentner of Philadelphia, a former "b'hoy," so the lads all reported, opposed it from the first. "Lord, wouldn't he be sorry if the bill should pass without his vote," said one of the manipulators, and Josephs took him out to the door to plead with him. But it was no use.

Alderman McCloskey opposed the bill because he thought it was a steal. He could not see where the particular relief to Allegheny would come in, and from the moment he announced himself against the bill, the roosters let him alone. It is said he is a candidate for Police Magistrate in Philadelphia this fall, and he wanted to keep a clean bill of health. There are twenty-four magistrates to be elected at large by the people of Philadelphia next spring, and McCloskey thinks he knows what the people want. He said "he did not believe in shoveling the people's money out of the Treasury with a grain shovel whilst it had to be gathered in by dribs from the poor;" that his experience as a Magistrate had made him "realize that where the money was collected and returned in small amounts to the Treasury, to vote it out four millions at a slap, was a very serious thing." Phillips of Bucks, stood resolutely against the bill. So did Sherlock of Northumberland, Short of Erie, and White of Adams, although Mr. J. H. White, the long legged attorney from Pittsburgh, journeyed hither to prevent it.

Woodruff of Cambria, the son of the editor of the Democratic paper there, voted steadily against it. He withstood all the arguments that were made. I guess he saw too much, I know he saw *too many* of a class of people that he scorned to be on familiar terms with, and as a penalty on the men who were backing the bill he voted against them. He is a conscientious young fellow, hasn't much to say, stands his ground like a major, and is a true friend, wherever he professes friendship. The other member from Cambria, the venerable Fenlon voted for the bill.

The above comprises a list of the leading Democrats who opposed the four million Riot bill. Had it been for the real amount lost, had it been put forward by the representatives from Allegheny, had the corrupt solicitation of men notorious in the purchase of votes in the Legislature for the last twenty years been dispensed with, it would to-day have met with a different fate. J. C.

The Lucky One.

A meeting of the Common Pleas Judges was held yesterday when the matter of appointing a County Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain McClelland came up for consideration. After five ballots were taken Mr. Henry Warner, late County Controller was appointed to the vacancy. There were about sixty candidates for the office. It should be stated that Mr. Warner was not an applicant and that his name was presented to the Judges by John R. McCune. Before the appointment could be made, however, a messenger had to be sent to Mr. Warner's residence to ascertain if he had voted for Mr. McClelland. He replied that he had and that he would accept the position, so he was at once appointed and filed the required affidavit, after which he took the oath of office. A better choice could not have been made.

IN SIX ELEGANT NEW OFFICES.

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

Surgeon Dentist, having removed to these fine and centrally located offices, is now prepared to serve his numerous patrons with more satisfaction, owing to his greatly increased facilities. Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OLD TIMERS.

The Frosty-Headed Walking-Stick Brigade in Council.

Fifty-Year Residenters Meet to Talk of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Sage of Mt. Washington Gives an Interesting Historical Sketch.

The gathering of old timers at the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, on Thursday night, April 10th, was a novel assemblage. The formal call invited those who had been residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity for fifty years and upwards, and it is certainly creditable to the younger residents of Pittsburgh that while greatly interested in the novel assemblage, but few of them ventured to disturb the meditations of the old residenters, or crowd them for room. Entering the church when the assemblage had been called to order, the reporter was at once struck by the large patch of hoary heads before him. Nearly every head you saw was covered with gray hairs. Another remarkable feature was the lack of bald pates. Although almost exclusively a gathering of old fellows on the shady side of fifty, containing many who have out-lived their three score years and ten, and not a few octegenarians, there were certainly not fifty bald heads present. The reporter's curiosity led him to count precisely twenty-eight. And while he looked closely to detect the wigs, his search for these went unrewarded, except in a very few cases. One sign of old age, however, was visible on every hand—the walking stick. In almost every occupied pew were to be seen one or two stout canes, regular, genuine staffs of support to human frames of spent energy and none of your fancy little gold tipped switches. The audience was also remarkable for the vigor of its members. Instead of broken down, decrepit old men with quivering limbs and sightless eyes, we found hearty hale old gentlemen with bright eyes, ruddy complexions and stout frames, many of them apparently good for nearly a score more years of life.

There were a few old ladies in attendance, comprising probably one-tenth of the audience. In all between two hundred and three hundred persons were there, all of whom joined with a heartly good will in the proceedings. Speech making, reading letters of regrets from some unable to attend, with routine business, made up the exercises. During the meeting most of the old gentlemen wrote their names, place of nativity and date of birth on slips of paper, which were forwarded to the Secretary. We present the list of names this morning:

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. Rinehart, on whose motion Rev. Dr. Allison was called to the chair. Mr. Wm. M. Gormley was elected Secretary, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Louis Peterson, Thomas Rippey, George Shiras, Reuben Miller and Henry Rea. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Sproal.

President Allison announced that letters had been received from different persons who were unable to attend, and the following were read:

HELPED BUILD THE FIRST BRIDGE.

To the President of the Assembly of Old Citizens:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to say that I am physically disqualified from being present with you this evening in person, but beg to be so considered in spirit. I freely approve of the effort to revive old names, that we may know who of the old citizens are left, to talk over the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

I was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., July 6, 1796, and came to Pittsburgh in October 1816. Being a millwright by profession, the first work I did was to help frame the *first* Smithfield street bridge, in 1817. Truly yours,

JOHN VANDERGRIFT.

LOVES PITTSBURGH BEST.

To the Committee of the Old Residenters' Meeting:

GENTS—I am sorry that I cannot be with you this evening, but will do the next best thing. I was born in Ireland in the year 1805; came to this city in 1812, and always have made it my home till this time. You will see by this that I am now 67 years in old Pittsburgh, and 74 years old. In that time I have seen many places and some very beautiful; but when I come back and look around I came to the conclusion that "Ould Pittsburgh," with all thy faults, I love thee best. Yours respectfully,

JAMES ATKINSON.

HOPES TO BE WITH THEM AGAIN.

To the Old Citizens of Pittsburgh I Send Greeting:

I am sorry circumstances prevent my meeting with you on this interesting occasion, but hope to be with you at some future time before the next century. I was born in this city November 28th, 1811. Most respectfully yours,

GEO. B. MILTENBERGER.

LIVED HERE THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN.

AT HOME, April 10, 1879.

Wm. Rinehart, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I regret exceedingly that, in consequence of severe indisposition, I am confined at home (the first time in forty-six years) and will not be able to attend the meeting of the "Old Folks" to-night. I had anticipated much pleasure from this re-union, and I regret my inability to be present the more, as there are very few, if any, *native born citizens* of Pittsburgh older than myself likely to be present. My father came to Pittsburgh from Ligonier Valley, a boy, just out of his apprenticeship, in 1801, and lived here and engaged in business till his death in 1839. I arrived in 1809, and with the exception of a few years spent in the West have resided here ever since. My early recollections of the early history and people of Pittsburgh is tolerably clear and vivid, and at future meetings I hope to be able to give some interesting reminiscences.

With the hope that your meeting to-night will be very pleasant and interesting,

I am yours respectfully,

W. LITTLE

FIRST BRICKLAYER IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1879.

Dr. Murray: Mr. Simmons is still unable to leave his room, but though absent in person, his thoughts will be with you this evening when you meet to talk "Auld Lang Syne."

Thomas Simmons was born in Catawissa, Pa., November 16, 1796. His birth place was in the heart of a wilderness up the Susquehanna, and came here on foot September 7, 1818. He was about the first man that laid pressed brick in Allegheny county. He built the "Old Drury Theater," the brick work of the jail, the first gas works, the "Monongahela House," the first Catholic church (on the site where the Cathedral now stands), and had a hand in many other large public buildings. Now at the age of 83 years, he has plenty of leisure and thinks nothing of walking miles over the hills to visit friends.

MRS. SIMMONS,
No. 51 Ross street.

Dr. Allison—Speeches are now in order, and I will call on a gentleman who was largely instrumental in bringing about this meeting; a gentleman who is foremost in every movement pertaining to the old citizens—I mean Mr. Rinehart.

"USED TO KNOW EVERYBODY IN PITTSBURGH."

Wm. Rinehart—I never made a speech in my life. I believe this is the first meeting of the kind that has been held in Pittsburgh. When I look around and see so many of my old friends I can hardly express myself. Just go with me to Wood street and what do you see, little frame buildings and grog shops? No; but magnificent buildings which would reflect credit on any city in the world, and what do you see on Fifth street? Just as many improvements. I remember very well when I knew nearly every person in Pittsburgh. Now I pass along Fifth avenue and scarcely know a single face. Uniondale and the Allegheny Cemetery contain thousands who have traveled with us, and we now with blossoming heads are waiting to follow.

Ex-Mayor Brush—We have heard from the Second ward; now let us hear from the Mount. I would call upon Mr. Bigham.

Chairman Allison, lifting his voice to a high pitch—Hon. T. J. Bigham is called upon for a speech.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Hon. T. J. Bigham—I am not quite fifty years a resident of Pittsburgh, although a few days ago I entered my seventieth year. I was born about twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh. Probably Mr. Brush called on me because I could be heard. On the part of my better half I may say that she is a daughter of old General Kirkpatrick, of Revolutionary fame and whisky insurrection. May whole family had their nativity right around here. The first discovery of Pittsburgh was about one hundred and thirty years ago; 1749 was the year the agents of the French government went about here planting the leaden plates to assert their right to possession of the whole Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The French Government claimed more than half of this continent at that time—a pretty good claim. Then the French Government was simply pursuing the great object of her ambition. The English and French governments both meant and felt that they were going to devote their whole energies to acquiring possession of the American continent, notwithstanding the truce between them. One hundred and thirty years ago, therefore, both these great empires were bending great energies to Fort Duquesne, this point, which they recognized as the mouth of the Ohio valley. In 1756 one of the greatest statesmen of the last century, William Pitt, for whom Pittsburgh was named, was put at the head of the British Ministry. He brought young men about him and determined to gain possession of this land. The possession of this point was taken by Gen. Forbes, on November 25th, 1758.

THE ENGLISH CAPTURE PITTSBURGH.

On November 24th of that year General Forbes was carried on a litter to a council of war. The generals concluded it impossible to take possession, but General Forbes still on his litter, with great determination and still more emphasis, said, "To-morrow night I will sleep in Ft. Duquesne or in hell." On the next day the English walked in and took possession of Ft. Pittsburgh. Some time afterwards the French Government failed in this country. It is said that on the morning of November 25th, when the English soldiers walked in here they shouted out in their enthusiasm, "Hurrah for Pittsburgh. That was a grand tribute to the Earl of Chatham, who was one of the greatest statesmen of his day. One hundred and fifty years ago then the two great empires of the world were engaged in a struggle, of which this was the salient point."

Mr. Bigham next referred to his boyhood days when he lived near Hannastown, then the seat of Westmoreland county. In those days Courts lasted three days, although Westmoreland county then embraced nearly all of Western Pennsylvania. In the early time there was a great fire at the little village of Hannastown, and the old folks used to date any event of which they would speak as having occurred before or after Hannastown was burned. They had few books in those days. A family with three or four books then had a little library. But I remember, continued Mr. Bigham, that they all had a Bible, and they used to read it more then than the present generation does.

WANT THE NAMES.

Mr. Rinehart—I would like to have the names of those present. I move that a committee be appointed to take down the names of all present.

The motion was put and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Rinehart, W. A. Herron, G. A. Berry, Geo. Albree, J. M. Brush and Alex. Hays. These gentlemen at once began the work assigned them. The committeemen soon discovered that it was no easy task to take down the names, and it was further suggested that each person present write his or her name on a strip of paper, giving the date of their birth and the date of arrival in Pittsburgh. This was done, and the committeemen gathered up the fragments of paper. We annex the full list of names below.

Mr. Louis Peterson, one of the oldest gentlemen present, was called upon, but excused himself.

Mr. Reuben Miller—I was born in Philadelphia in 1805. My father moved here in the Conestoga wagons. My father was a stone and bricklayer by trade. He helped to build the first rolling mill in Pittsburgh. It was located on Penn street, where the Fourth ward school house now stands. I have seen the city increase from a small village to a large city. In those days eight pounds of nails was a big day's work. Today I was told that one mill on the South side can turn out ten tons an hour, called spikes. I commenced business in 1824. In 1832 I bought a piece of ground now at the corner of Tenth and Penn streets. I was one of the pioneers who settled in that part of the city.

LIMITING SPEECHES—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

It was now suggested that speeches be limited to five minutes, and the suggestion was put in the form of a motion. One gentleman who had been on his feet several times previously, but failed to get the attention of the Chairman, spoke against the motion. He complained a good deal about not having had an opportunity to speak, and declared it unfair to limit them to five minutes after Messrs. Rhinehart, Bigham, and Miller had the privilege to speak to their hearts content. "You ought to give us twenty minutes, anyhow," concluded the old gentleman.

A motion was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for permanent organization.

Chairman Allison—The appointment of this committee is a matter of much moment. I would rather some of the older gentlemen than myself should perform the duty, and with your consent I will name Messrs. Reuben Miller, George Shiras and T. J. Bigham to peform the duty.

The gentleman retired to the pulpit to make the appointments when some person asked if the ladies were to be included.

Mr. King—I think you are old enough to act deliberately on this question. I think you had better reflect before you take ladies in as members of this old men's association. I think they should form a similar organization.

OLD HOGTOWN LANE.

John Small—I was born on Liberty street. My mother was born here one hundred and ten years ago. We moved from Liberty street to what was called Hogtown lane, now called High street. There was an iron mill at the head of that street then. The mill broke up in the fall of 1828.

Rev. Dr. James Prestley—My father brought me here in 1819, so that by July 12th, it will be sixty years since I've been in Pittsburgh. I for one do not want this meeting to pass away and leave no record. I would like to have a permanent organization, with the names of every person who has lived here fifty years or more. Then I would like each person to write out his reminiscences and send them in here, so that some future historian can make a full history of Pittsburgh.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE AND MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. L. D. McCandless—I am not one of the oldest citizens, but I have a scrap book in which I have pasted every article I have noticed about early events of Pittsburgh. Now there is a dispute that I would like some of the old fellows here to settle. I would like to know whether the old postoffice was located on Second avenue and Redoubt alley. The first market house was on Smithfield street.

A voice—You're right about the market house.

Mr. Reuben Miller—The first postoffice was on First avenue and Chancery lane, and John Johnston was the Postmaster.

Mr. L. Peterson—Mr. Stull, who was the first editor of the *Gazette*, was the first Postmaster.

Mr. J. A. McCoy here invited the old folks present to meet at his hall in the Riverside Institute, Duquesne Way and Sixth street, for social, quiet conversation, during which they can exchange reminiscences without formality. The invitation was accepted but no date was fixed. Mr. King suggested that it would be a good idea to have Mr. Bigham prepare an essay or paper giving his reminiscences together with a historical sketch to be read at a future meeting. He suggested that a valuable collection might be secured in this way. No action taken.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Mr. Wm. M. Gormley stated that this is the thirty-fourth anniversary of the great fire which scourged Pittsburgh, and nothing has been said about it. He, therefore, asked privilege to read an article which appeared in the South Side *Herald* two years ago, giving his reminiscences of that event. The main points alone are of interest, as most of our younger residents are familiar with this sad event in Pittsburgh's history.

The great fire broke out on Thursday April 10th, 1845, a few minutes after twelve noon, commencing at the corner of Second and Ferry streets. An old lady was boiling clothing in a yard at that place, and the high winds prevailing carried some sparks into an adjoining stable. The fire though commencing shortly after noon was stopped by about six o'clock. The result of the fire was buildings destroyed 964; numbers of acres of buildings exclusive of lanes, streets and alleys, 63 and estimated value of property cost $9,000,000.

Dr. Allison now called upon the Sub-Committee to announce the Committee to make arrangements for permanent organization.

Mr. Bigham—We have been so interested in the events of the meeting; so anxious to hear what was to be said that we postponed the duty till next Saturday. We will meet then and announce the appointments through the Monday morning papers.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

It was now approaching ten o'clock and after passing a vote of thanks for the use of the church, the old timers joined in singing the long meter doxology and were dismissed by Dr. Allison with the benediction. The meeting was a decided success, and attendants departed still reciting to one another the interesting events of the days long passed away. They seemed so eager to talk during the meeting that at times a great deal of confusion was had and much difficulty was experienced even by younger ears in hearing the remarks.

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PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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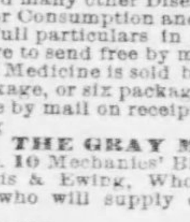

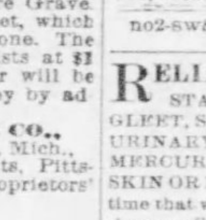

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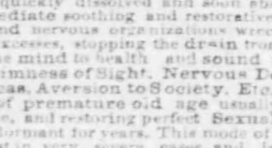

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1879.

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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

List of Standing Committees of the House.

Both Houses Discuss the Appropriation Bills.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported a joint resolution setting forth that doubts exist as to the legal organization of the National Board of Health, and to remove them, the resolution ratifies the organization and action of that that body. Agreed to.

Mr. HEREFORD called up Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the Democratic program for the passage of the Appropriation bills, to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, and made a speech against it, insisting that no such action was contemplated as would justify such a conclusion.

Mr. HEREFORD, in concluding his speech, said: "Repeal the obnoxious laws, and all will be well. Give the people free elections and fair juries, and peace and prosperity will prevail throughout our borders. Repeal these acts, and by so doing, reassert the doctrine that men are capable of self government without the intervention of the army."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, in reply to a resolution of the 9th inst., calling for information in regard to alleged discrimination against a certain District publication called the *Citizen Soldier*, as to postal rates charged. In answer, the Postmaster General expressed the opinion that it was not competent for the legislative branch of the Government to instruct the head of a department in his duties. The case of the *Citizen Soldier* had been referred to the proper law officer, and was now under advisement.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Maine asking for the repeal of articles 18 and 21 of the treaty with Great Britain in regard to the fisheries. Referred.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. WITHERS explained its provision.

No amendments were adopted, the Committee on Appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments, and the majority of the Senate seconding them accordingly. The reason assigned by Mr. Withers for such a course was that amendments would delay the passage of the bill.

The Clerk reached the Sixth section, which prohibits the presence of troops at election places, etc., when the Senate adjourned till Monday, the vote being, yeas, 29; nays, 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CLYMER (Pa.), the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing the painting of the portrait of the late Professor Henry to accompany the publication of the memorial services.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS (Tenn.), the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, (Mr. Blackburn in the Chair.)

The pending question was the motion of Mr. Money (Miss.), to increase the clerical force in office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 105; nays, 60.

The proposition to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture, after a short discussion, was withdrawn.

Amendments were agreed to, directing the Commissioner to supply a reasonable quantity of seeds, shrubs, etc., to members of Congress for distribution among their agricultural constituents; to report the quantity of seeds, etc., distributed and the States and counties sent, from whom purchased and the quantities.

The appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds, etc., was increased from $65,000 to $100,000.

Mr. HUNTER submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for eradicating infectious diseases among domesticated animals from $25,000 to $250,000. He stated the object of the large increase was to stamp out the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia and the only way known to eradicate the disease was to buy and kill all diseased cattle, and cattle which have been subject to the contagion.

Mr. SPARKS advocated the amendment. It was vastly important the disease should be immediately eradicated.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose.

The standing committees were then announced, after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Following is the list of standing committees as announced by Speaker Randall:

Elections—Messrs. Springer, Manning, Siemons, Speer, Calerick, Armfield, Beltzhoover, Sawyer, Phister, Keifer, Camp, Calkins, Field, Overton, Weaver.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Fernando Wood, Tucker, Gibson, Phelps, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, Frye, Dunnell.

Appropriations—Messrs. Atkins, Blount, Singleton (Miss.), Clymer, Blackburn, Wells, Cook, Forney, McMahon, Baker, Monroe, Hawley, Hubbell, Canon, Hiscock.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Buckner, Ewing, Davis, Young, Lewis, Launsberry, Ladd, Chittenden, Fort, Price, Crapo.

Pacific Railroads—Messrs. McLane, Chalmers, Bliss, Clark, Dickey, Ellis, Martin, Wellborn, Harmer, Belford, Newbury, Bailey, Butterworth.

Claims—Messrs. Bright, Dickey, Davidson, Covert, O'Connor, Davis, Samford, Lindsay, Barber, Bowman, Crowley.

Commerce—Messrs. Reagan, Bliss, Ross, Kenna, McLaine, Thomas, Turner, Acklen, Beale, Deuster, Clardy, O'Neill, Waite, Henderson, Townsend (Ohio) Russell.

Public Lands—Messrs. Converse, Wright, Steele, McKenzie, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburne, Bennett.

Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Money, Clark, Cook, Evins, Singleton (Ill), Shelley, Jones, Ketcham, Joyce, Stone, Bingham.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hunton, Henkle, Bouck, Clark, Martin, Samford, Klotz, Neal, James, Heilman, Aldrich.

Judiciary—Messrs. Knott, Harris, Culberson, Hurd, House, Ryon, Herbert, New, Hammond, Lapham, Robinson, Reed, McKinley, Williams, Willets.

War Claims—Messrs. Bragg, Robertson, Warner, Rothwell, Thompson, Simonton, Carpenter, Ferden, Tyler, Bayne, Russell.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Finley, Manning, Davis, Tillman, Simonton, Beltzhoover, Joyce, Mason, Cowgill, Brigham.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Gunter, Martin, Caldwell, Muldrew, Stevenson, Myers, Lay, Mitchell, Norcross, Burrows, Voorhis.

Manufactures—Messrs. Wise, Beale, Nicholls, Smith, Richardson, Taylor, Lowe, Hall, Horr, Hammond, McCook.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Cox, Nelson, Bicknell, King, Nicholls, Herndon, Hill, Killinger, Rice, Morton, Robeson.

Territories—Messrs. Muldrew, Cravens, Bouck, Muller, Martin, Frost, Bachman, Humphrey, Aldrich, Young, Dick, Maginnis.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Whitaker, Bland, Cabell, Dibrell, Singleton (Ills.), Ryon (Pa.), Converse, Farr, Miles, Pierce, Gillette.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Coffroth, Lewis, Caldwell, Hostetler (Ind.), Persons (Ga.), Hatch (Mo.), Taylor (Tenn.), Smith (Pa.), Hazleton (Wis.), Davis (Ills.), Updegraff (Ohio).

Railways and Canals—Messrs. Cabell, Shelley, Kimmel, Siemons, Wise, Oscar, Turner, O'Reilly, Fisher, Blake, Hauck, Ford.

Agriculture—Messrs. Covert, Aiken, Steele, Dibrell, Henry, Lefever, Richmond, Parsons, Hatch, McGowan, Wilber, Valentine, Godschalk, Anderson, Forsyth.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Scales, Hooker, Gunter, Waddell, Poehler, Whiteaker, Wellborn, Errett, Deering, Pound, Haskell, Ainslie.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Sparks, Dibrell, Bragg, Johnston, Smith, Lefevre, White, McCook, Marsh, Browne.

Militia—Messrs. Ross, Scales, Henkle, Thomas, Turner, Speer, O'Brien, Dick, Farr, Daggett, Hawk, Miller.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Whitthorne, Goode, Morse, Elam, Davidson, Talbott, O'Brien, Harris, Harmer, Briggs, Brewer.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stevenson, Acklen, Armfield, Atherton, Waddell, Klotz, Loring, Mitchell, Turner, Einstein, Compbell.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Goode, Willis, Lay, Tillman, McMillian, Ballou, Barlow, Osmer, Vanaernam.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Harris, Clark, Aumon, Townshend, Geddes, Richardson, McMillin, Lowe, Orth, Thomas, Urmer, Gillette.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Stephens, Vance, Ellis, Bland, Willis, Warner, De La Matyr, Claflin, W. A. Wood, Fisher.

Patents—Messrs. Vance, Smith, (Ga.) Aiken, Townshend, (Ill.) Bachman, Talbott, Smith, Ward, Caswell, Ballou, Dwight.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Cook, Young, McKanzie, Kimmel, Atherton, Kitchen, Murch, Clark, (Iowa.) Jergensen, Starin, Shallenberger.

Accounts—Messrs. Henry, Morse, Martin, Boyd, Smith.

Mileage—Messrs. Cobb, Knott, Mills, Chittenden, Overton.

Expenditures of State Department—Messrs. Clymer, Herndon, King, Frost, Newberry, Barlow, Crowley.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Messrs. Morrison, Forney, Turner, Buckner, Reagan, Hill, O'Neill, Weaver, Starin.

Expenditures of War Department—Messrs. Blackburn, Felton, Willis, Jones, White, Norcross, Hawk.

Expenditures Navy Department—Messrs. Townshend, (Ill.) Phelps, Kitchen, Hull, W. A. Wood, Lindsey, Neal.

Expenditures Postoffice Department—Messrs. Ladd, Money, Sparks, Poehler, Blake, Valentine, Bingham.

Expenditures of Interior Department—Messrs. Muller, Whittehorne, Clardy, Williams (Alabama), De La Matyr, Jorgensen, Burrows.

Expenditures of Public Buildings—Messrs. Denster, Bright, Herbert, O'Reilly, Ford, Forsythe, Yokum.

Expenditures of Department of Justice—Messrs. Blount, Culberson, Springer, Hurd, New, Phister, Davis, Clark (Indiana), Thomas, Einstein, Shallenberger.

Levees of Mississippi River—Messrs. Robertson, Chalmers, Johnston, Oscar, Turner, Myers, Evins, Dunn, Bayne, Boyd, Caswell, Prescott.

Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield, Frye.

Reform in Civil Service—Messrs. Hostetler, Cravens, House, Kenna, O'Connor, Sawyer, Hammond, Hayes, Hazelton, Butterworth, Richardson.

On State of Law Relating to Electoral Count—Messrs. Bichnell, Hunton, Carlisle, Stephens, Ewing, Lounsberry, Dunn, Orth, Updegraff (Iowa), Van Voorhis, Yokum.

Ventilation of the Hall of the House—Messrs. Kimmell, Covert, Carlisle, McMahon, Stone, Kelley, Robeson.

Causes of Depression of Labor—Messrs. Wright, Dickey, O'Connor, Murch, Sherwin, Cowgill, Martin.

On Epidemic and Contagious Diseases—Messrs. Young, Gibson, Hooker, Goode, Merse, Smith, Updegraff (Ohio), Vanaernan, McGowan.

Printing—Messrs. Singleton (Miss.), Wilson, Hayes.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Kenna, Coffroth, Ward, Aldrich, Wilbur.

Library—Messrs. Geddes, Richmond, Claflin.

Census—Messrs. Cox, Hooker, Elam, Finley, Colerick, Thompson, Rothwell, Loring, Pierce, Daggett, Sherwin.

A vacancy will be created on the Committee on Commerce to be filled by the appointment of a member from the Pacific coast after the California election. The following vacancies exist, to be filled by appointment from California, Texas, or New York: Two on the Committee on Education and Labor; one on Public Lands; one on Public Expenditures; one on Military Affairs, one on Mines and Mining, and one on Coinage of Weights and Measures.

DEFENSELESS WOMAN MURDERED.

Crime that Yielded but $4 to a Tramp who Might Have Obtained Work.

COHOES, April 11.—A young man in ragged clothes stopped at Martin Dunsbach's house, two miles out of this city, and asked for work. Mr. Dunsbach is seventy years of age, and has been compelled to hire a hand every summer. His household at this time consisted, besides himself, of his daughter Catharine, fifty years of age, and a boy who did tho chores. The stranger had the look of a tramp, and was physically slight—two reasons why the old farmer may have thought to hire him at low wages. There was a talk on the subject, and finally Mr. Dunsbach told the tramp to meet him in Cohoes at noon. The tramp walked off toward some woods near by, and the farmer drove to this city, where he did some errands, and went to the place where he had agreed to meet the young man. George Nicholls, the boy, started from the house at nine o'clock, and went to Crescent, a few miles distant. He says that he last saw Catharine as she was putting some pies into the stove to bake, and remembering that her hands were white with flour. The tramp did not keep his appointment with Dunsbach, who returned home at 2 P. M. The boy came back at about the same time. They did not see Catharine anywhere about, and went to neighbors' houses to look for her. Surprise gave place to alarm, and a thorough search was made, resulting in the discovery of her body in a bed, hidden under the clothes. The fatal and only wound was a gash across her throat.

That Miss Dunsbach was killed within an hour after being left alone was clear; for the pies in the stove were burned to a crisp; if she had been alive at the end of an hour or sooner, she would have taken them out. Evidences of a struggle were either lacking or so slight as to be uncertain; but marks were soon found in a wash basin, where the murderer had washed his hands, and on a towel, where he had wiped his knife, the sharp edge cutting the cloth.

The tramp was of course immediately convicted in the minds of the excited people, and they started hurriedly in pursuit of him, but so far he has eluded arrest.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

The Survivor of the Famous Smith Sisters Weds at Eighty-Seven.

HARTFORD, April 11.—Miss Julia Eveline Smith of Glastonbury, the only survivor of the Smith sisters, celebrated for their resistance to taxation without representation, was married yesterday to Amos G. Parker of New Hampshire. Both bride and groom are in their eighty-seventh year.

[The Smith sisters of Glastonbury, Conn., have gained of late years a wide reputation. There were five of them originally, daughters of a peculiar Connecticut Yankee, who at first essayed preaching, but soon abandoned it for the practice of the law in the quiet old town which his daughters were destined to rescue from obscurity. There the five sisters grew up to maidenhood, bearing such quaint names as Abby Hadassah and Laurilla Aleroyia and pursuing studies which a generation ago were considered quite outside "woman's sphere." One by one they dropped off till the ancient homestead was tenanted only by Abby Hadassah and Julia Eveline. The sisters were constant in good works of all sorts, but sedulously avoided all attempts to secure notoriety until one election day the voters were appalled by the appearance of the two venerable ladies at the polls, insisting upon the right to cast their ballots. This bold move the sisters followed up by refusing to pay ther taxes and allowing their cows to be sold by the collector, until Abby Smith's cows gained a national reputation. A few months ago Abby died, and Julia, the eldest of the family, was left alone at the age of eighty-seven. It had never been a marrying family, so to speak, and nothing in the world could have seemed more improbable than that this venerable spinster should at this late day relapse from celibacy. But it is the improbable that occurs, and everybody will wish a happy married life to Mr. and Mrs. Amos. G. Parker.]

As Senator Vance Puts It.

(Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"The common sense of the people will teach them that the man who stops the wheels of Government is the man who stops the wheels of Government. In other words, if Congress votes the necessary supplies and the President vetoes the bill furnishing the supplies, the people are going to say that the President is the man who stops these supplies. I know they tell us that the Republican orators on the stump will show the people that it is Congress who stops the supplies, and not the President. But if our orators on the stump can't show the people that it is the President who stops the wheels of Government, and not Congress, we had better put up the shutters, go home and let some one run the party who knows how." "You think, then, Senator, that the people will be made to see that the President and not Congress is responsible?" "They will see it without making them. Their good sense will show it to them. All that will be necessary will be to state the case. As I said before, the man who stops the wheels of Government is the man who stops them, and not somebody else who does something which he does not like."

HARRISBURG.

Wednesday the Last Day For a Vote on the Riot Bill.

The Reasons Many Votes Were Cast Against It.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Wednesday will be the last day of this session on which the friends of the Riot bill can call it up. I am afraid it will only be called up to be put down harder, like the Irishman's contradictory orders of "come in out of that and away out of this."

I find among all the men who voted against it the one sentiment, and that if they could see that it was a direct relief to the people of Allegheny, would vote for it, but the claim being made by the well known paid agents of the railroad company that refuses to comply with the provisions of the Constitution in making reports to the State officers, is not entitled to the clemency of the State Legislature.

The bill was not defeated by men who were holding out for a higher price, but by men who hold that this great corporation should be made to obey the organic law, the new Constitution. Thirty-eight railroad companies, under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have refused to make reports to the departments here, and in a communication addressed to the Legislature complaint is made that the Attorney General (Lear) has refused to enforce the penalty although solicited officially so to do.

THE OFFICIAL COMPLAINT

says: "The penalty prescribed for the neglect or refusal to make their reports should be promptly enforced, or if the corporations—creatures of the Commonwealth as they are—are to decide what information they will impart, and what withhold from the Department, then it would be a measure of economy to repeal all the laws on that subject."

A TAX REBATE.

The Reading Railroad has a little tax rebate that the faithful Olmstead is working through the Treasury, amounting to $46,000. The claim has been passed, and on the next payment of taxes from the Reading Company will be that much short of the amount as a credit.

AUDITOR GENERAL SCHELL KICKS.

The claim arises from a payment under protest some years ago of State taxes, which the Dauphin County Court decided the company had no right to pay, but the Auditor General refused to allow them the amount, holding that the power did not lay in the officers to so refund, but in the Legislature.

REOPENING ACCOUNTS.

The Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General have the power to open all accounts that have been settled by the Auditor General after the expiration of one year, but no power or authority to reopen accounts which they have themselves once opened and settled. This Reading Railroad account has been reopened four times, this time against the protest of the Auditor General, and this allowance is made over his protest.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS REFUNDED.

During the last ten years over one million of dollars have been refunded in this very manner, viz:—by two of the three officers named, the State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General—voting to open their accounts. This was at the rate of $100,000 a year, right straight along. The corporation tax management in the Treasurer's and Auditor's office for that period have been one of the principal sore spots in the State Government so far as a healthy existence is concerned, and it looks as if from that source rather than the interest on idle money in the Treasury have come much of the money which went to cover up official failures.

DANGEROUS POWER.

This power of opening and closing and re-opening, as was done in the above case of settlements, is a dangerous power to be exercised by officers whose duties were supposed to be executive. The present Auditor General, Mr. Schell, contends that this power belongs to the Legislature alone.

HOW DID THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS DO.

Act after act of Assembly could be pointed to where money was directed to be refunded when overpaid on the purchase of State lands, the Land Department never undertook to refund any, without such authority and the Revenue Departments of the Federal Government are all managed the same way. This particular case of the Reading railroad is not pointed at as wrong itself, it is only at the general practice and custom that attention should be drawn and the practice stopped.

FOURTEEN YEARS WITHOUT PAYING TAXES.

Auditor General Schell reports that there are corporations doing business in Philadelphia that have not made any returns to the State for fourteen years. That he sent a man to Philadelphia to hunt some of them up and when the delinquents were asked why they had not complied with the laws they answered, "Well our neighbors don't pay any and we thought we wouldn't;" thereupon another delinquent was suddenly found.

A HANDSOME INCREASE.

There will be over $200,000 taxes this year paid into the Treasury that has been lost heretofore, so the Auditor General reports, and if watched it will be a continued and steady revenue and may be increased by hunting up others to twice the amount.

A BIG LEAK SPRUNG.

The bill which passed the House yesterday allowing the heirs of a Revolutionary Tory to sue for property seized by the State in 1776—will, if passed and signed, open up more claims than any one act that has ever passed here. During the Revolution a book was kept in the Recorder's office in Philadelphia, in which the names of persons who would come in and take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the new Government, and renounce and refuse allegiance to George III, King of Great Britain, etc., etc., were recorded.

Seven different proclamations were issued by the Supreme Executive Council giving the names of persons prescribed as traitors in Pennsylvania. One of these proclamations, dated 16th of August, 1785, contained over five hundred names.

It seems like folly to open up this century plant, and looks like the efforts of some of the English lawyers who are always sending out circulars to people in this country telling of lapsed estates and awaiting fortunes. The bill should not go through the Senate without some better explanation than has been given of it. If it does, the heirs of William Penn, who are now on the pension list in England might as well come over and get a little bill and open their case. Even the "peper corn" quit rent of old Father William would be worth looking after, to say nothing of the magnificent "Manors" that were scattered throughout the State.

A COMPLIMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA WORK.

It appears that the books sent from the State Printer of Pennsylvania, Lane S. Hart, to the London Museum, excel in point of printing and binding anything received there from America. The Librarian, who is a member of that high toned association called the Royal Society, has sent a letter to Dr. Ehrenfeld, the State Librarian here, on the subject, and as the State Printer does not do any outside work the publication of the letter cannot certainly look like an advertisement:

(Copy.)

4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, February 25, 1879.

C. L. Ehrenfeld, Esq., Librarian Penn'a. State Library, Harrisburg:

DEAR SIR—I am particularly well pleased with the Pennsylvania State Public Books which you have sent me for the Library of the British Museum. We have the public books of almost every State in the Union. Most of them have improved in the general taste and get-up of the books, within the last ten years, but judging by those you have now sent me, I am glad to say that they are not surpassed, either in printing, paper, ink, binding, or general excellence in book manufacture, by any State in the Union. Your printer and binder is a man of taste. I wish these books, just as they are, had been in the late Paris Exposition. Government books of all countries were exhibited, and I am sure none surpassed those of Pennsylvania. Pray present my compliments to Mr. Lane S. Hart, Printer and Binder, and from me congratulate him on his taste and judgment. I was on the Paris international jury, and though I examined patiently the works of eight hundred exhibitors in the department, yet I saw no better, good, substantial, commercial work from any country. The British Museum has very nearly a complete set of the Pennsylvania Laws, Journals and Documents, since 1775 to the present: 1877 and 1878 beat the lot.

* * * * * *

HENRY STEVENS, F. S. A.

HOW THEY MOVE AROUND.

But few of the members remained here over Sunday. Those who did not leave on Friday fled to Philadelphia on Saturday.

The young men in the Internal Affairs office are packing up their Smull's Manuals and other political literature preparatory to a leave on the 5th of next month. Four years in a pleasant office has flown round. Like lent in the proverb "owe money to be paid at Easter, and Lent will be soon over."

Lucius Rogers, the Assistant Clerk in the Senate, will be Deputy Secretary under the new Minister of the Interior, Mr. Dunkle.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

What a loss out of that department is Simpson Africa. No more competent man ever had charge of that office. A practical surveyor, devoted to his profession, he took a delight in poring over maps and charts and lines. In talking to him on land matters you would hardly know whether he was a lawyer or a surveyor. His sense of justice and equity seemed to tossel out more hard cases and make them plain than a month's trial would at law. He has lately received a high compliment from the Pennsylvania State Historical Society for his assistance in the formation of a new map.

J. C.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

THE CASE OF SENATOR INGALLS.

The Kansas Republicans who have asserted that Senator Ingalls secured his reelection to the Senate by bribery are still on the war path, and are clutching vigorously for his scalp. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has not yet taken up his case, but will undoubtedly do so either this session or next winter. Senator Ingalls himself, who is a member of the Committee, is trying hard to get it take up the Kellogg case first, and will probably succeed, as the Democrats are anxious to see Senator Kellogg in his rightful seat, and are quite as willing to mete out justice to Kellogg as to Ingalls. It seems certain, however, that the latter will be investigated sooner or later. Indeed, Senator Ingalls and his friends must demand an investigation in view of the positive statements made that he secured his re-election by the open purchase of votes. These charges are not preferred by Democrats, but by prominent men of his own party.

The Republican Speaker of the Republican Legislature of Kansas, in an interview relating to these charges, gives it as his positive opinion that Ingalls will have to leave the Senate, and says: "Those most conversant with the details of Ingalls' campaign now admit that he did not get over fifty votes but what were bought with money. New and important evidence is coming out every day. It will all be produced at the right time. There is always a good deal of perjury in the trial of bribery cases. The men who give and take bribes will generally commit perjury; but in this case the proof will be so strong, and the links of evidence so well connected, that the conviction of Ingalls will be swift and sure. There are no intelligent men in Kansas who have any knowledge of the facts but what believe that Ingalls was elected by bribery of the most open and flagrant kind, and the sentiment is universal that he will have to step down and out. It is only a question of time. If even the Senate Committee should stifle the investigation now it would come up in a new shape at the next session, and then it would be worse for Ingalls than to have the investigation proceed on the present memorial.

JUDGE BUCKNER

of Missouri, is of opinion that the Committee on Banking and Currency will be favorable, by a decided majority, to the substitution of United States Treasury notes receivable for all Government dues in lieu of the National Bank currency. This is the same measure as was reported during the last Congress by the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Buckner is not in favor of the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time. He does not think that a bill of this character could pass Congress, or receive the President's signature. He does, however, believe that it is the duty of Congress to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver up to the maximum of $4,000,000 per month, as contemplated by the existing law. Mr. Sherman's limit of a total of $50,000,000 of silver is, in his opinion, objectionable, and the position of this country, he thinks, ought to be signified to the nations of Europe. Mr. Buckner says it is now demonstrated that the depreciation of silver is due entirely to the action of European Governments.

THE SOUTHERN EXODUS.

Senator Windom, who is active in aiding the migration of the negroes of the South to the Northwest, thinks that if the exodus can be properly guided and regulated it will result in great good to the whole country. He says this nation has several times apparently stumbled on the solution of troublesome problems. The migration policy, which the colored people have adopted on their own motion, will go far to furnish another of these fortunate—or, to speak more correctly, providential—solutions for the most difficult and dangerous problem that menaces the future of the Republic. To be successful, however, it must be guided and regulated with great wisdom and prudence, or it may prove disastrous to the emigrants themselves, and very injurious to the agricultural interests of the South. The feeling of the colored people is quite strong enough in favor of migration. It should be regulated and instructed, as far as possible, by wise counsels. Those who go should not move in masses, but should be advised to organize, send out trusty agents, and not move until they know where to go and how the means are to be obtained to reach their destination. The people of the North, who have promised them liberty and equal political rights, but have failed to keep the promise, owe to these people not only sympathy and advice, but more substantial aid where necessary.

Ladies

who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesame and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattels with Spalding's Glue.

FAY VS. OAKS.

"Religious Illustrated 'Lecture of Spirit Power in Full Gas-Light."

How 2 000 People Didn't See a Piano Floating Through the Air—Lively Meeting at the Opera House.

While the Easter services were generally well attended on Sunday, we venture the assertion that no two churches of any denomination in the two cities could muster a congregation as large as the audience which gathered in the Opera House last night to hear the "Religious-Illustrated Lecture of Spirit Power in full Gaslight," as the projectors were pleased to term it. Contrary to the city ordinance "a small admittance fee"—fifty cents for a seat down stairs and twenty-five cents for one up stairs—was charged and the enterprising projectors of the alleged "religious illustrated" enterprise certainly had a joyous Easter from a financial point of view even if the wind-up was not so joyous. Probably two thousand people were present, filling every available seat whether upstairs or down and besides taking up all the standing room which was worth having. The proceeds could not have been less than $600 and were probably nearer $800.

Now the cause of all this grand outpouring of peoplo who freely poured out their halves and quarters, was the catch advertisement, (but narrowly circulated) to the effect that the medium would rise from her seat, float awhile in mid-air with spirits hovering all around her, regular *bona fide* spirits too, mind you, although they were to be visible to the naked eye of an ordinary mortal in gas light. Then a table was to float in mid-air four or five feet above the stage; flowers were to be bounteously scattered among the the audience by spirit hands plainly seen; a guitar was to be played while circulating through the auditorium above the people's heads like a toy balloon; bells were to be rung, and finally, to cap the climax, a piano—whether Chickering or Steinway the advertisement neglected to state—was also to go circulating through the air, whirling its ponderous body around like a top, and at the same time emitting joyous and harmonious strains which would put to shame the playing of Rive and our own talented Lina Luckhart. These were the "religious-illustrated" services announced and which attracted the people like a gas light attracts the summer bugs.

When the audience was finally seated, Mr. Fay, the leading medium, arrayed in black, with the conventional spike-tail, appeared upon the stage with his preparatory remarks. He requested good order and marked quietness, inasmuch as this was a "religious-illustrated," etc. Near him stood a young lady arrayed in a bright colored dress, advertised as "Miss Annie Eva Fay, Prof. Crook's galvanometer medium of London, England." A committee of two gentlemen were selected from the audience to manipulate the ropes, examine the spirits, etc.; a work for which elderly gentlemen were best adapted, and although one forward young man, who had taken a place near the stage appeared exceedingly anxious to have a place on the committee the elderly gentlemen were selected. The preliminary discourse ended, Miss Fay was securely bound with her hands behind her back, then tied to a chair, placed within a small square enclosure of curtains, on the center of the stage, in which the spirits were to do their work. Next Miss Fay's feet were also bound by the committeemen, then the front curtain was closed and the lady while hid from sight rang bells, drank water from a goblet which had been placed on her lap; removed a tin pail from her lap to her head, and in short performed several other mysterious feats, all the time being bound just as the aged committeemen, who made repeated examinations of the cotton cords, had originally tied the fair medium. These were a few of the performances of Miss Fay, or rather of the spirits through her.

Next Mr. Fay himself was to show his qualities as a medium in a few scientific feats and afterwards the "sensational" performances were to come. The audience, many of whose unruly members had been constantly shouting at the medium or the committeemen, was now still more unruly and loudly called for one Oaks to take his place on the stage. Oaks obeyed with alacrity, climbing over the orchestra railing and bounding up on to the stage with agility. There was a manner about the young man which seemed to say to the audience "I'll fix these mediums and the spirits too." The audience noted the air and offered the young man a liberal encouragement. Mr. Fay announced that he would perform the Lyman trick and the spectators, who had not the least idea of what the Leyman trick consisted, squared themselves for a stunner. Mr. Oaks removed his vest, Mr. Fay was bound; a table laden with all sorts of articles was placed beside him, and the front curtain was drawn. Bells, iron rings and all sorts of things tumbled out through the curtain, and soon afterward Mr. Fay emerged with one arm thrust into a sleeve of Oaks' coat, rings on his arms, Oaks' vest also fastened about him and mixed up generally in a confusion of articles. This was remarkable inasmuch as Mr. Fay had been bound previously by the spirits themselves and the fastenings had been pronounced good.

"Are you satisfied?" asked the medium of the stoical Oaks. "Oh yes, but I can do that too" replied Oaks, and the audience shouted their approval. When the noise had finally died away Mr. Fay exclaimed "Mr. Oaks has the right to say he can do it. I have no objections to his saying so, but let Mr. Oaks hire an Opera House and do it." The answer was certainly calculated to take Mr. Oaks down a peg or two, but the audience wouldn't have it and the young committeeman stood his ground.

Then Mr. Fay consented to be bound, stating that the spirit power would release him. Oaks went to work at tying the knots, producing cords and ropes from his own pockets. The medium objected to the smallest cords and Oaks gave in. The medium objected to Oaks' manner of tying the ropes but the audience sustained Oaks yelling in derision at Fay. Mr. Oaks prevailed for a time but before he had tied all the knots to his satisfaction the medium again objected and invited him to leave the stage. The spectators yelled "nay" and Oaks stayed. The medium commanded him to go; but the audience yelled louder still that he should stay, and Oaks stayed. Then the medium fumed, not unreasonably, either, because he had rented the Opera House for this occasion. But the audience yelled still more fiercely, and there were indications of a row, so that Oaks finally left the stage. He declared that he had not tied Mr. Fay quite to his own satisfaction, however. Finally the curtain was again drawn and Mr. Fay consumed considerable time talking to the audience from behind the screen. But he remained tied so far as the audience knew. After some minutes he declared that he had expended all his medium power in the Lyman trick and the spirits were telling him that it was impossible to untie knots in his present condition. The audience let out a tremendous yell of derision, and Oaks' stock went up. The derisive shouts however, were presently cut short by the medium appearing from behind the screen with not a cord about him. He drew back the front curtain, and there were the ropes all on the chair which he had vacated. The crowd was greatly excited by this time and the medium was evidently frightened. He concluded that further demonstrations then would be dangerous, gave the command to drop the stage curtain and the audience considered themselves dismissed. The old ladies all departed grumbiing because they hadn't seen a piano dancing about in vacant space; young men left excitedly and sober old stagers withdrew declaring Oaks had gotten the best of the medium.

Many persons surmised that Oaks belonged to the show, and to learn the facts the reporter afterwards made inquiry. Mr. Oaks is a resident of this city. For a long time he traveled with a magician as assistant, and there learned many sleight of hand performances. Latterly he has been traveling in adjacent towns performing these tricks with a view to expose those who profess to do the same wonder through spiritualism and with a view also to make money. He told his friends on Saturday that he would expose the Fays, and he went to the Opera House last night for that purpose. Of his success or failure we leave our readers to judge.

EX-SENATOR BARNUM MISQUOTED

A Radical Paper Putting Words into his Mouth that he Never Uttered.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The statement in the Washington despatches of the New York *Tribune* in regard to ex-Senator Barnum deserves to be contradicted. Mr Barnum never "expressed to his friends his belief that forcing the extra session was a most unfortunate blunder, and that in the debate which has thus far taken place the Democrats have suffered severely before the country." He said nothing of the kind to friends or opponents, and the whole story printed in the *Tribune* was manufactured out of the whole cloth. On the contrary, Mr. Barnum believes that the Democrats did precisely right in standing firm, and he, in common with every other sensible man, knows that the Democrats won every point in the debate in the House. If the correspondent of the *Tribune* desired to tell the whole truth he would have said that every Republican Senator considers that in the debate in the House, Mr. Garfield gave away their entire case. A leading Republican Senator said to-day that when Garfield admitted that, upon the merits of the proposed legislation, he was in perfect accord with the Democrats, and simply opposed the method of legislating by incorporating the measure in an appropriation bill, he abandoned the whole case; and, continued the Senator, "if I could not find any more tenable ground upon which to oppose the proposed repeal, I would go home or keep my mouth shut. I would not stultify myself by denouncing as revolutionary a method which has been in almost constant use for the last thirty-five years."

The admissions of Garfield in his two speeches and to inquiries addressed him by Democrats have utterly demolished the case of the opposition to the repeal. Secor Robeson was the only man in the House who took ground that will be maintained in the Senate by Republicans like Edmunds, Conkling, Blaine and Carpenter. They will hold that the amendment of sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, as proposed by the Democrats, absolutely prevents any civil officer of the Federal Government from exercising any authority at the polls, and if Hayes approves the Army bill with these amendments in it, the Democrats can afford to allow the election laws to stand, because deputy marshals will be powerless to execute them.

RESULT OF A FAST LIFE.

Arrest of a Prominent Bookkeeper Charged with Embezzlement.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Frank W. Ranney, bookkeeper of the Globe Iron Works, has just been arrested by Private Detective L. B. Whitney, for alleged embezzlement, and he is now in the county jail. The sum named in the warrant was $700, but an investigation of his books shows that during the past two or three years over $20,000 has been misappropriated. The mode of operation was to raise in the journal the amount entered in the bank book daily, and his employers had such implicit confidence in him that they never questioned his accounts, and were not aware of any discrepancy until lately, when their suspicions were aroused by his fast way of living. Ranney is forty-two years old, and has a wife and children. He has been bookkeeper for the Globe Iron Works on a salary of $1,200 for ten years. He owns property on the West Side, and his mother is wealthy. His brother is Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad. Another brother owns a large drug store on the West Side, and he has other connections of the highest respectability. Ranney has been living very extravagantly for a number of years. His cigar and whisky bill, he admits himself, has been five dollars a day. The embezzlements have run evenly from $200 to $400 a week for many months past. His examination will take place Monday, when it is expected additional facts will be developed.

BRUTAL PRISON TREATMENT.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RUSSIA SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A Kieff correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Journal* gives the following account of an outbreak among the political prisoners last month: "Persons under arrest in Kieff prison resolved some time ago to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed by one of the conspirators. The authorities allowed the prisoners to continue the excavation. When the tunnel was completed and the prisoners had entered it one after the other, intending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts, soldiers, previously posted at the opening, shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, stopped and remained in the tunnel, the soldiers were sent in from behind, and the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceeding seemed to give the officials much amusement, and the Director of the Kieff Prison then praised and decorated the soldiers for having acted with such clearness and decision."

The correspondent adds: "Quite in keeping with this is the statement published by the Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff, in an official announcement. He declares that of the 500 prisoners detained at that prison, 200 died within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was the brutal treatment of prisoners, in consequence of which the health of most of them had broken down, many dying and some being driven mad."

A QUARTER'S FAILURES.

2,524 in Number and $11,648,697 in Amount.

Dun's Mercantile Agency submits a statement showing the number of failures in the United States and Canada for the three months ending March 31, 1879, together with the amount of liabilities. Here it is:

States and Territories.	*Number of Failures.*	*Amount of Liabilities.*
Eastern States	343	$6,840,842
Middle States	831	14,314,647
Southern States	495	8,717,908
Western States	648	8,380,221
Pacific States and Territories	207	4,859,047
Total	2,524	$43,112,665
Dominion of Canada	624	$11,648,697

The above figures indicate a decrease in failures of 831 in number during the quarter, or a falling off of 25 per cent., as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the amount of liabilities, however, a much greater reduction is shown; the failures for the last three months being only slightly in excess of one half in amount of those for a similar period of 1878, and considerably less than those for 1877.

Can't be Beat.

Only $2 00 for a pair of fine calf, gent's Congress gaiters. See new price list of

m&s G. D. SIMEN.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
Of Ten Years' Growth Cured
BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5-1yW

A MYSTERY OF THE GRAVE.

Petrifaction of Benjamin Singerly's Remains.

The Body Increases in Weight from 393 to 925 Pounds and

Changes from Flesh to a Yellowish Substance as Impervious as Marble.

Among the sweltering humanity which sat within doors puffing and fuming, in July, 1876, was the late Benjamin Singerly, well known throughout the State as one of the largest and most fleshy citizens within the broad realm of the Commonwealth. The mercury was dancing up and down among the nineties, the sun was shining fiercely and pedestrian after pedestrian either sank down unconscious on the sidewalks or was compelled to seek the friendly shelter of shade to prevent the serious results of sunstroke. During one of those hot days, on Sunday afternoon, July 9th, 1876, Mr. Singerly was sitting in the parlor of his handsome residence on Second avenue, suffering intensely from the stifling heat. He had but recently arrived from a visit to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, at which latter place he had unfortunately sprained one of his ankles. He complained to a member of his household of the intense heat, remarking at the time that he was missing even the relief of perspiration. A few hours later in the evening Mr. Singerly's spirit took its flight. The physicians pronounced his death the result of sunstroke.

THE FUNERAL AND GRAVE.

On Wednesday morning July 12th, the funeral services took place. Many of our most prominent citizens turned out that morning to do honor to the memory of one of our most honored and enterprising townsmen. Mr. Singerly had made Pittsburgh his home since 1843. For a term of nine years he served as State printer, and for a time was also proprietor of the *Daily State Journal* published at Harrisburg. These duties kept him away from Pittsburgh part of the time, but he still claimed this city as his home. He carried on the business of job printing here for a time and was the first man to introduce the steam printing press into this city. He served several years as a member of Pittsburgh Councils, and had also been forward in many local enterprises. He left an estate worth $200,000 to be divided among his brothers, sisters and other relatives as he died a batchelor. The remains were interred in the Allegheny cemetery. The list of pall bearers comprised some of our best known citizens and near them were six professional pall bearers, employed to prevent accident. The body weighed three hundred and ninety-three pounds when placed in the casket and the pall bearers found it a difficult task to remove the remains to the hearse. In order to accommodote the mammoth casket the slide and other inside fixtures were removed from the largest hearse Mr. Devore, the undertaker, could find. The casket was a handsome walnut, and at the cemetery it was encased in a rough box, which, in turn, was placed in a stone box hid away beneath the ground.

PETRIFACTION OF THE BODY.

This much concerning the life, death and burial of Benjamin Singerly is due the reader now that the name of the deceased is likely to be circulated from one end to the other of this broad continent in view of the strange story told about the remains. The singular story told to the reporter with all the semblance of truth, was to the effect that the remains were recently exhumed for re-interment in Philadelphia when the workmen and undertaker discovered that the body had *undergone complete petrifaction*, had actually turned into a yellowish substance as hard and impervious as stone. This intelligence seemed almost incredible but was nevertheless of sufficient importance to warrant an investigation of the facts. Accordingly the reporter yesterday afternoon sought out Mr. Edwin Lare, a nephew of Mr. Singerly, and administrator of the Singerly estate. Mr. Lare was found at his place of business, on Smithfield street.

THE STORY TRUE.

"Mr. Lare I hear the body of Mr. Singerly has undergone complete petrifaction. The story seems improbable and I called to receive your denial," said the reporter.

"Well the story is true," replied Mr. Lare after some hesitation. "Our intention was to keep the matter quiet because the friends shrink from having the notoriety that must be attached to them, and also to the name of the deceased. Since you have a clue I presume I may as well tell you the facts."

Mr. Lare then stated that on the 25th of March last the relatives of the deceased had him resurrected and taken to Philadelphia and reinterred in the Laurel Hill cemetery where his parents and other relatives are buried. When those to whom the work of raising the body was entrusted dug to the top of the casket they were not a little surprised to find that

NO OFFENSIVE ODOR PREVAILED,

a circumstance that makes it unpleasant at any time to take up dead people in order to remove them from one point to another. The lid of the stone box was opened, but the attempt to remove the casket from it was ineffectual on account of its extraordinary weight. This created considerable surprise, and it was decided to open the casket. Mr. Devore, the undertaker, was entrusted with this job, and when he removed the lid the face and body were found to have undergone petrifaction. It had assumed the color of yellowish marble, and the entire body seemed as one solid mass of stone chiselled from a block. Not one of the features or lineaments was out of place or unnatural in the slightest degree except the eyes, which were somewhat sunken. After considerable difficulty the body was raised from the grave with the casket and placed in another casket lined with zinc. When weighed for transportation to Philadelphia the body was found to weigh

NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The body arrived in Philadelphia on the twenty-sixth of March and was interred in the Laurel Hill Cemetery on the 27th. When buried Mr. Singerly wore a dress suit which, together with the shirt and other wearing apparel was also found petrified and intact. Mr. Lare did not know the exact size and width of the casket in which the body was buried but stated that the one in which it was transported to Philadelphia was seven feet six inches long and three feet wide. The stone box was left at the Allegheny Cemetery. None was more surprised when the body was raised than Mr. Devore, the undertaker. He said it was the first case of the kind he had ever seen and that it was remarkable. He pressed against the skin of the face, expecting to make an indentation, but found the body as hard as it appeared to be.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

To the reader who is not acquainted with Mr. Lare the story will seem a tough one, but Mr. Lare is a gentleman whose intelligence and veracity none who know him will call into question. Besides Mr. Lare other relations of the deceased saw the petrified remains, and they unite with one accord in vouching for the truth of the story.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Penn. R. R.	35¾	36	12,822
Reading	13⅜	13½	3,241
P. T. & B.	4¾	5	....
Lehigh Valley	34½	34¾	484
U. Co's. N. J.	137¾	138	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	42½	43	......
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	112	113	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	103	104	......
Northern Pacific	9½	9¾	718
Do preferred	29½	29¾	834

(By Associated Press)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds active and strong especially for Erie, Kansas & Texas and Kansas Pacific issues. State securities dull.

Stocks active and irregular but in main strong. Early in the day the market was firm and prices advanced ¾@2⅞ per cent. Kansas & Texas making the greatest improvement with Kanas Pacific, St. Louis & Northern, St. Louis & San Francisco, Western Union, Wabash and Granger shares also noticeable in advance. Coal shares, Lake Shore and Michigan Central were weak especially the latter which declined from 83¾ to 82 closing at a recovery of ⅝. During the afternoon Kansas & Texas fell off 2⅜, and Kansas Pacific 1¼; the rest of the market closed at a reaction of ⅛@¾ from the highest point. Erie was strong throughout on increased earnings.

Transactions aggregated 213,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Wabash, 21,000 Northwest common, 9,000 preferred, 6,000 St. Paul common, 12,000, Lackawanna, 6,600 Michigan Central, 4,000 C. C. & I. C., 4 000 St. Jo's, 4,000 Western Union, 9,000 Kansas Pacific, 25,000 Kansas & Texas, 20,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 8,000 preferred and 12,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money closes easy at 4@6 per cent., Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange-Bankers' bills dull at 486½; sight exchange on New York 488;

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	106⅜	New 4 per cts.	99⅞
New 5s	104⅜	10-40s	101
New 4½s	105⅜	10-40s, coup'ns.	101
Currency 6s	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	34	Virginia new	33½
Tennessee new	30	Virginia old	34
Missouri 6s	104½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	106⅞	C. C. C. & I.	41⅜
Quicksilver	12⅞	N. J. Central	41
Do. pref.	36½	Rock Island	130½
Pacific Mail	14⅝	St. Paul	42¼
Mariposa	3¼	Do. pref.	82¼
Do. pref.	4¾	Wabash	23¼
N. Y. Central	115	Ft. Wayne	106¼
Adams Ex.	106½	Terra Haute	3⅝
Fargo Ex.	99⅞	Do. pref.	8
American Ex.	48	C & A	76
U. S. Express	47½	Do. pref.	108
Erie	25⅜	O & M	11⅛
Do. pref.	46¾	Del. & Lack.	49⅜
Harlem	156	A. & P. Tel.	36¾
Michigan C'tl	82⅝	B. & Q.	112
Panama	137	H. & St. Joe.	15¾
Union Pacific	74½	Do. pref.	42¼
Lake Shore	71⅜	Canada South'n	62
Illinois Central	85	Cent. Pacific	109⅜
P. & C.	93	Union	109⅝
N. W. C.	61⅜	Land Grants	110
Do. pref.	91	Sinking Fund	113½

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 16.

Alpha	19½	Hale & Norc's.	11⅛
Alta	5	Julia Cons.	3⅝
Belcher	5¾	Justice	4
Best & Belcher	16	Mexican	30¼
Bullion	5⅛	North'n Belle.	8
Caledonia	2	Ophir	23⅜
California	6	Overman	9½
Chollar	..	Raym'd & Ely.	4½
Cons. Virginia.	5⅜	Savage	9⅜
Crown Point	5	Sierre Nevada.	42
Eureka Cons.	16	Union Cons.	57
Exchequer	5⅜	Yellow Jacket.	15
Gould & Curry.	8¼	Bodie	9½
Grand Prize	3	Potosi Choller.	4
Imperial	1⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 16.—Consols for money, 97 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 87½; Pennsylvania Central, 37¼; Reading, 14; Erie, 25⅝; preferred, 48. United States bonds—new 5's, 106⅞; 10-40's, 103½; 4½'s, 108¼; 4's, 102½. Spirits of petroleum 7½@8s.

PARIS, April 16.—Rentes, 115f.

LIVEPOOL, April 16.—Cotton is firm at 6¼@6⅜s; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,500. Prime mess pork 50s. American lard 32s 6d. Bacon—long clear 27s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 16, 1879.

Business was again fairly active in nearly all departments. Most dealers express surprise at the steadiness of prices, changes being few and slight. No marked changes are anticipated the remaider of the week.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this department there is no material change. Eggs are weak owing to heavy stocks but some predict a better state of things soon. Butter, that is the choice qualities, still find ready sale but at rather low figures. Potatoes unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 45@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 17@19c; medium, 12@16c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c, prime Ohio and western factory, 8¼@8½c, jobbing; 7¾@8c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $8 50@9 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 10@11c ℔ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ℔ bbl, $3 00 ℔ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 12@14c; Domestic, 10@15c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 85@90c; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 50@3 25 ℔ bbl; onion sets $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 80@85c; peachblows, $1 10; early rose, from store, 90c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ℔ lb, 13@14c; ducks 11@12c; turkeys 15@16c; geese 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 75@4 00; timothy, $1 40@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 50 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market moves along steadily with no marked changes. Flour steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 05@1 08; medium, $1 00@1 03.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 40@41c; mixed, 38@39c; prime yellow shelled, 40@41c mixed 30@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 31@32c; mixed, 28@30c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@58c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@9 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 50; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $10 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moves along in the usual channel with no change worthy of note. Prospects of the provision market are growing brighter.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinrry Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7⅝c; refined yellows, 6¼@7½c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c: crushed, 9⅛c; powdered, 8⅞c; granulated, 8⅝c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c, good do. 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do extra. s c. shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13½c; do., do., all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl. $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7½c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. refined in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls, 7⅝c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8½c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8½c; do. in 6-lb pails, 8¼c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4½c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ box, 95c@$1 10; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 20; half do, $3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@5c; peeled, do, 9@10c; choice sliced apples, 4@5c; do quarters, 2½@3c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 8@9c; unpitted cherries, 6@8c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $8 25; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 25; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 60; medium do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges ℔ case, $8 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 16, 1879.

Crude weaker to-day and prices again dropped. Refined was also dull.

CRUDE.

United, 78½@79c; shipment, 98½c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9½c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—Market weak; sales of strictly at 80c; 79⅝ bid for old.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market weaker at 78⅜c bid strictly.

PARKERS, April 16.—Market closed quiet and steady at 78⅜c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York—APRIL 16.—Cotton steady at 11⅝@11¾c; futures strong. Flour in buyers' favor; receipts, 14,000 barrels; super fine western and State, $3 30@3 60; common to good, $3 60@3 90; good to choice, $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra, $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio, $3 70@5 00; St Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@7 75. Wheat irregular; receipts, 59,000 bushels; rejected spring 75c; No. 4 do. 85@87c; No. 3 spring 90@93c; ungraded 85½@96c; No. 2 spring 99c@$1 01; ungraded winter red $1 05@1 13; No. 2 $1 12@1 12¼; ungraded amber $1 07½@1 09½; No. 2 amber $1 09@1 09½; ungraded white $1 02@1 07; No. 1 do., sales of 6,000 bushels at $1 09½. Rye easier; western 58@59c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 113,000 bushels; ungraded 42¼@44½c; No. 3, 42¼@44½c; steamer 43@43½c; No. 2, 44½c; Kansas 45c; No. 2 white 47c; yellow western 46c. Oats weaker; No. 3 30½c; do white 32½c; No. 2 31@31½c; do white and western mixed; 31½@32c; white western 33½@35c. Hay nominally unchanged. Hops — demand fair and market firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 9¾@11¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; refining, fair to good, 6⅛@6⅜c. Molasses steady. Rice quiet; Carolina 6@6¾c; Louisiana 6⅜@6¾c. Petroleum dull; United 78½@80c; refined 9½c. Tallow steady at 6½@6⅝c. Rosin dull at $1 40. Turpentine dull at 32@34c. Eggs unsettled; western 10½@11c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 26@38c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@24c. Leather in good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 19@21c. Pork dull at $9 25@9 37½ for old; $10 25@10 37½ for new. Beef quiet and firm; mess $10 00; extra do $11 00. Cutmeats dull; long clear $5 12½; short clear $5 25. Lard firm; prime steam $6 20@6 22½. Butter nominally unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1 07; no offers to sell. Metals unchanged.

St. Louis—APRIL 16.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling, 11⅛c; sales 545 bales; receipts 860 bales; shipments 1,600 bales; stock 17,000 bales. Flour firmer on light supply but unchanged. Wheat—Active, firm and higher, with a large export demand; No. 2 red fall $1 03¾@1 03½; cash; $1 03¼ April; $1 03½@1 03⅝ May; $1 02¼@1 03⅜ June; 96⅛@97c July; No. 3 do $1 01. Corn active but lower and closed firm at outside figures; No. 2 mixed 32⅞@33c cash; 32¾@33c April; 32⅞@33½c May; 33⅜@33⅝c June; 34¾@35c July. Oats steady with a good demand; No. 2, 25⅜@25½c cash. Rye inactive and lower at 49c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to choice 50@60c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork firmer; jobbing, $10 30. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon irregular and fairly active; cribs at $5 30 cash; $5 25 April; $5 22½@5 25 May; clear $5 35 cash and April; $5 62½ June. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Chicago—APRIL 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled, active and a shade higher: No. 2 Chicago spring, 87@87½c cash; 88⅝c May; 90c June; No. 3 do 76c; rejected 62c. Corn active and a shade higher at 33½c cash; 34⅝c May; 35½c June. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher at 24c cash; 25½c May; 25⅜@25½c June. Rye active but not quotably higher at 46½c. Barley stronger at 70c. Flaxseed scarce and firm at $1 30@1 70. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; $9 95@10 00 cash and May; $10 05@10 07½ June; $10 15@10 17½ July. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $5 90 cash; $5 90@5 92½ May; $5 95@5 97½ June. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 33,000 bushels; rye, 9,500 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 184,000 bushels; corn, 241,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels: rye, 20,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firmer at 89c May; 90½c June. Corn stronger at 34¾c bid May; 35⅝c bid June; market firmer but not quotably higher. Pork stronger and advanced 2½c. Lard in good demand and prices tending upward at $5 92½ May; $6 00 June.

Cincinnati—APRIL 16.—Cotton firm at 11½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; red and white $1 00@1 06. Corn stronger at 37@38c. Oats quiet and steady at 29@32c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 56c. Barley dull and unsettled. Pork dull and nominal at $10 25. Lard dull and lower to sell; steam $5 90. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; shoulders, $3 50 buyer April; short clear $4 80. Bacon dull and lower at $4 00, $5 15@$5 37½. Whisky dull at $1 02. Butter easier; heavy receipts have depressed the market; fancy creamery 25c; central Ohio 14@15c. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Philadelphia—APRIL 16.—Flour quiet; Minnesota extra family fair to choice $4 12½@4 75; Ohio good $5 25; Indiana choice $5 50; Minnesota, patent process, $7 00@7 25. Rye flour steady at $2 75@2 87½. Wheat quiet; No. 2. Western red, elevator, $1 12½. Rye steady; western 57@58. Corn dull; western rejected 40½@41½c; do steamer, 41½@42½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard $6 75@7 00. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs weak; western 12@12½c. Cheese—Western creamery, 7@7½c; do good, 6@6¾c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined, 9½c; crude 8⅜c. Whisky dull; western, $1 05½. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 63,000 bushels; corn, 123,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee—APRIL 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged.. Wheat steady, opened and advanced ¼c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 96½c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c; No. 2 do, 87¼c; April, 87¼c; May, 88⅝c; June, 90⅜c; No. 3 75½c; No. 4, 71@74c; rejected, 64½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2,34c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 46c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring 60c. Provisions quiet and easier; new $10 00. Lard—Prime steam $5 95. Hogs dull and unchanged at $3 40@3 65. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 121,000 bushels.

Boston—APRIL 16.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra and Minnesota patent process spring wheat $6 50@8 25; winter wheats $7 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 46@47½c; steamer 45@46c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 36@38c; No. 2 white 35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 34@34½c. Rye 64@65c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; corn, 41,000 wheat, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bushels.

Louisville. APRIL 16.—Cotton quiet at 11⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; red and amber $1 00@1 05. Corn firmer; white 38½c; mixed 37½c. Oats steady; white 30c; mixed 29c. Rye higher at 55c. Hay in fair demand at $8 00@10 00. Pork quiet at $10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 25; do kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats quiet and easier at $3 50, $4 85@5 10. Bacon easier at $4 10, $5 25@5 50. Sugar cured hams 8½@9¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 02.

Toledo—APRIL 16.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 03¾ offered; amber Michigan spot $1 03¾; April $1 03½ bid; May $1 04¾; No. 2 red winter spot $1 04½ May; held at $1 05; 1 04¾ bid June; held at $1 05⅞; $1 05¾ bid. Corn dull; high mixed 36½c asked: 36c bid; No. 2 spot 35¾c bid; May 36½c; June held at 36¾c; 36½c offered; July 37½c offered. Oats inactive.

Boston—APRIL 16.—Wool nominally unchanged; Ohio, and Pennsylvania 32¼@36c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 30@31½c; combing and delaine 30@40c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 16—Cotton goods in good demand and prices firm and advancing. Prints fairly active and some makes are advanced. All Merrimac prints are advanced a quarter cent. Merrimac piques are advanced. Ginghams in fair request. Dress goods moving steadily. Woolen goods in irregular demand. Foreign goods sluggish.

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia — APRIL 15 — Wool quiet: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia XX and above, 32@34c; X, 32@33c; medium, 35@36c; coarse, 28@30c; New York, Michigan and Indiana Western fine, 28@31c; medium, 35@37c; coarse, 28@29c; combing, washed, 33@42c; unwashed, 25@28c; Canada combing, 33@36c; fine unwashed, 20@22c, coarse and medium, 20@28c; tub washed, 30@33c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle within the past six days have been light, and the market, although an advance from fifteen to twenty cents has been established, was not as active as could be expected. Cattle from the surrounding country have been of some profit to their owners, while very little, if any money has been made by those dealing in Chicago and St. Louis cattle. Prime 1,300 to 1,400 shipping cattle may be quoted at $5 25@5 50; good 1,100 to 1,200 do. $4 75@5 00; common 900 to 1,000 do. $4 25@4 50; stockers $3 50@4 00; bulls and fat cows $2 75@4 00; veals $3 50@4 50.

SHEEP.

Quite a large supply of sheep has been on sale, and in consequence the market ruled dull with a decline in prices. Today the arrivals were six cars, the market was very dull and some were left unsold. Among the sales made within the past few days were the following, which will give the reader an idea of the prices at which sheep were selling: 1 car common, 82 lbs, $4 35; 1 do 83 lbs, $4 45; 1 do fair, 104 lbs, at $5 15; 3 cars prime, 110 lb Colorados, at $5 15; 1 do good, 112 lbs (St. Louis) at $5 35; 1 car prime clipped, 137 lbs at $4 75; 1 do do—about same weight—sheep and lambs, at $4 90. Most of the sales of clipped were $4 00@4 50. One car prime, 110 lb (wooled) brought $5 75.

HOGS.

Few hogs have been offered and few have been wanted. Prices have declined within the past few days. The receipts to-day were five cars. We quote: Philadelphias, $4 00@4 20; Yorkers, $3 50@3 65.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April, 15, 1879.

CATTLE.

The number on sale to-day was full 100 less than last Monday. Prices advanced slightly but the market was by no means active. The prices asked did not suit buyers, and in consequence some were left unsold. Sales were made in a retail way at $6 00@6 25 for prime; $5 00@5 50 for fair to good, and $4 00@4 50 for common. Bulls sold at from $3 00 to $4 35, the outside figure having been obtained for prime still fed. Veals continue dull but unchanged, ranging from 3 to 4½c, as to quality. Fresh cows and springers, $20 00@40 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

About one-half the number on sale last week were offered to-day, notwithstanding the limited supply the market only moderactly active with no change in price. Sales were made as follows: D. Robinson sold 22 at $4 per head to 5c per lb; Jas. Haywarn, 42 at 4½@6c per lb for sheep, and 7@9c for spring lambs; Geo. Warren 20 sheep at 6c; J. Scott, 10 at 6c; J. Simmers, 16 at 5¾c. No clipped sheep on sale.

HOGS.

There was little doing in this market and prices were a shade lower than last week. Sales were made in a retail way at $4 00@4 40.

New York, APRIL 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,020 head; market firm; poor to prime native steers, $8 25@10 25; few tops, $10 50; thirty-five cars of stillers from Chicago $9 50@10 25 generally; one car $10 50. Exporters took 460 head. Shipments yesterday and to-day 74 live, and 2,400 quarters. Dressed beef quiet at 7½@8½c; four car loads of good western at 7½@8c.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head for two days; about one-half the offerings of clipped sheep from Ohio. Market weak with a dragging trade at $4 25@5 12½ clipped sheep; $4 75@6 50 unshorn; and $5 00@5 50 per head spring lambs; two cars unshorn sheep taken by exporters at $6 30@6 50 per 100 lbs. Shipments for to-day and yesterday 480 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts, 13,300 head for two days. Market weak; four carloads good western corn fed, alive, $3 90@4 06 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis—APRIL 16.—Cattle easier but in good demand; good to choice heavy shipping steers $4 80@5 15; do light $4 40@4 70; native butchers' steers $3 50@4 55; cows and heifers $3 00@4 50; corn fed Texans $3 25@4 60; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 700 head.

Hogs firm; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 40@3 60; smooth heavy $3 60@3 75; Philadelphias $3 80@3 90; receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 2,700 head.

Sheep dull and unchanged; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none.

Chicago—APRIL 16.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 5 500 head; packing 5c lower; other grades steady and unchanged and many unsold; choice heavy $3 65@3 85; light $3 50@3 65; mixed $3 40@3 60.

Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head; shipments 1,400 head. Market a shade more active and unchanged; shipping at $4 10@5 25; butchers $2 25@3 60.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; shipments 200 head; market steady at $3 60@5 90.

Cincinnati—APRIL 16.—Hogs quiet; common, $2 75@3 35; light, $3 40@3 65; packing $3 50@3 70; butchers' $3 70@3 85. Receipts, 2,369 head; shipments, none.

From a Prominent Veterinary Surgeon.

MR. WM. M. GILES, Chemist—Sir: I have practiced extensively in Europe and America, and your new discovery, Liniment Iodide Ammonia, surpasses anything I ever used for splints, strains, lameness in the limbs or shoulders, weakness across the kidneys, wind galls, and hard, bony swellings on the joints. It is truly marvelous. Yours very truly,

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TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

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FINEST OLD JAVA COFFEE.
YOUNG BERRY MOCHA COFFEE.
EXTRA FANCY GARDEN GROWN FORMOSA OOLONG TEA,
IN 15-LB. BOXES.

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RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two Dollars.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue, Opposite Christ's Church.

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DIED.

JARVIS—Suddenly, of heart disease, Tuesday afternoon, April 15, 1879, at 4 o'clock, Mr. STEPHEN JARVIS, in the seventy-second year of his age.

NUTTRIDGE—Wednesday morning, April 16, 1879, at 3:40 o'clock, MINNIE, infant daughter of Thos. and Mary Nuttridge, aged one year and twenty-three days.

BARNETT—On Wednesday morning, April 16, 1879, at 8½ o'clock, MARY ANN BARNETT, aged seventy-one years, ten months and twenty-eight days.

BROWN—Monday morning, April 14, 1879, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hugh B. Hoon, 268 Market street, Allegheny, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late Stewart Brown, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

HINTON—Monday morning, April 14, 1879, at 4 o'clock, ALEXANDER M. HINTON, in the thirty-second year of his age.

HILL—On Thursday morning, April 10, at 2:30 o'clock, of consumption, MAGGIE J. HILL.

ADAMS—On Good Friday morning, April 11, 1879, CALVIN ADAMS, in the seventieth year of his age.

McKELVEY—At 7 A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1879, JOHN McKELVEY, aged sixty-six years.

NEWELL—CHRISTIANA A. NEWELL, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Messenger, at Hulton.

STODDART—At East Brady, Thursday, April 10, 1879, at 4:45 A. M., Mr. JOHN STODDART.

BEALL—At Baltimore, Md., on Monday, April 6, 1879, in the thirty-third year of his age, PETER CURRAN BEALL, a native of Pittsburgh and nephew of John Coyle, Esq.

McKIBBIN—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday night, April 5, 1879, BAIRDIE PATTERSON, son of Rev. William and Nancy Patterson, McKibbin, aged three years and nine months, of scarlet fever.

HERSPERGER—At Philadelphia, April 8, 1879, S. S. HERSPERGER, in the thirty-second year of his age.

AGY—Sunday afternoon, April 13, 1879, at 2:30 o'clock, LETITIA AGY, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

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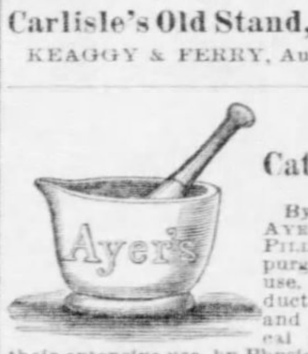

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ROASTED COFFEE.

Fresh Roasted every other day on the premises, and ground FREE OF CHARGE.

	Per Pound.
Golden Java (Old Government)	35c
Government Java	32c
Golden Mocha	35c
Golden Maricaibo	28c
Golden Rio	24c
Choice Rio	22c
Prime Rio	20c
Good Rio	18c
Fair Rio	16c
Golden Java, ground, one pound equal to two pounds other coffee	26c
Mixed French	28c
Ground Breakfast	15c

Above Coffees are not to be compared with Trash, Sweepings or Damaged Coffee sold for less money by other houses. All Coffees I sell are selected with great care, and roasted by the latest and most approved method; by this process the strength and aroma are retained; it is, therefore, the cheapest to buy.

GREEN COFFEE.

	Per Pound.
Old Government Java	30c
Government Java	28c
Old Mocha	30c
Choice Maricaibo	25c
Golden Rio	20c
Fancy Rio	18c
Choice Rio	16

EXTRACT OF COFFEE, ETC.

Hummel's Extract of Coffee, per tin box	3c
Felix's Extract of Coffee, per paper	2½c
Chicory Seelig's Imported per paper	4c
Chicory Blue Papers, Imported, per paper	3c
Eichel Coffee, Imported, per paper	20c

CHOCOLATE, BROMA, ETC.

Baker's Premium Chocolate, per pound	50c
" Cocoa, per paper	27c
" Broma, per paper	27c
" Cocoa Bean, per pound	45c
" Cracked Cocoa, per pound	45c
" German Sweet Chocolate, per lb	30c
Maillard's Gold Medal Chocolate, per lb	45c
" Sweet Chocolate, per lb	27c
" Carracas Breakfast Chocolate, lb	32c
" Breakfast Cocoa, per ½-lb tin	28c
" Carracas Cocoashell, per paper	10c
3 for	25c
French Vanilla Chocolate, per pound	60c
Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa, per ½-lb tin	25c
Taylor Bros. (London) Hom. Cocoa, per ½-lb paper	23c

BIRD SEEDS.

Best Sicily Canary Seed, 7c per lb, or 4 lbs for 25c.
Best Hemp Seed, 7c per lb, or 4 lbs for 25c.
Best Rape Seed, 9c per lb, or 3c for 25c.
Best Millet Seed (Hirse), per pound, 10c.
Best Poppy Seed (Mohn), per pound, 15c.
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